



**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SUZUKI CALLS IBM INDUSTRIAL SPY CASE 'SHOCKING'

OW240356 Tokyo KYODO in English 0254 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday described as a shocking event the "industrial spy" case involving employees of Japan's two electronics giants but said it should not impair relations between Japan and the United States.

Suzuki told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives: "It is really a shocking event. But special consideration is needed not to harm friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations."

Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said the case should not be allowed to influence Japan-U.S. economic relations, nor lead to the flaring up of economic friction.

Nine Japanese and Americans have been arrested for allegedly conspiring to steal information on computers of International Business Machines Corp. (IBM). U.S. authorities also issued arrest warrants for 12 Japanese employees of Hitachi, LTD, and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi told the committee meeting that the United States has not yet asked Japan to hand over the 12 Japanese under the bilateral extradition treaty. He did not say whether the Japanese Government would respond to a U.S. request for their extradition, saying careful studies on the facts behind the case are needed before making any judgement.

Hitachi Official Comments

OW231225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Yasukichi Hatano, general manager of Hitachi's computer group, said a Hitachi official bought IBM information from two U.S. consultant company staffers on April 23, not knowing that it was stolen property. Hatano said he obtained that information from the Hitachi staffers to whom arrest warrants were issued by U.S. authorities. Hatano said he met the staffers Wednesday.

Hatano said the Hitachi official bought that information after an "enthusiastic canvassing" by the two U.S. consultant company staffers. According to Hatano, the U.S. consultant company in question is "Glemmer Associates" (phonetic), and the staffers claimed that their names were Harrison and Kelligan (phonetic). The two Americans first contacted Kenji Hayashi, a senior engineer, Kanagawa Works, Hitachi.

Kisaburo Nakazawa, general manager of Kanagawa Works, who had initially no plan to meet the two U.S. men, but that since the sum of money sought by them was large, Nakazawa himself contacted them, Hatano said.

JAPAN LIFTS BOYCOTT ON ARGENTINA, TELLS UK

OW231139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Japan Wednesday notified Britain of its termination of economic sanctions against Argentina, the Foreign Ministry said. The notice was delivered Wednesday to British Charge d'Affaires J.S. Whitehead by Kichiya Kato, director general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry at the ministry.

The Japanese move followed the European Community (EC) member countries' termination of economic sanctions against Argentina Tuesday. Shortly after Argentina's invasion of the Falklands early in April, the Japanese Government followed the EC countries in imposing economic sanctions against the South American country.

The decision was notified to the British Government in a letter from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COOL TO ROK AID PROPOSAL

OW221319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 22, KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday it could not regard South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's "new proposals" on the long-pending economic aid problem as major progress in the knotty issue.

Ministry sources said South Korea still holds to its demand for dollar 6 billion in Japanese yen loans to South Korea and that there is no change in Japan's latest offer to extend dollar 4 billion to that country.

The ministry also wondered why Yi made the proposals to Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Toshikazu Maeda just when he is preparing to visit the United States and at a time when a South Korean cabinet reshuffle among ministers in charge of economic affairs is expected. However, the sources said Japan does plan to make some answer to Yi's proposals after he returns from the U.S. in early July.

SAKURAUCHI: OPENING MARKET WIDER WILL BENEFIT ASIA

OW231221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 23, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Wednesday government measures aimed at opening Japan's market wider to foreign products will benefit Asian countries as well as the United States and Europe. Japan is lifting its non-tariff trade barriers equally to all countries, Sakurauchi said at a Diet committee meeting.

The remarks were interpreted here to mean that the government was reluctant to take further action to liberalize its trade policy for Asian and other developing countries in particular.

Japan has been asked by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to reduce its trade surplus with ASEAN countries. The request was renewed last week when the foreign ministers of the five-member regional group met in Singapore with Sakurauchi in an expanded ministerial conference.

SAKURAUCHI COMMENTS ON ASEAN TRADE, KAMPUCHEA

OW191301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Saturday ruled out the possibility of Japan taking new measures to open its markets in the near future to deal with complaints from Southeast Asian nations.

Sakurauchi expressed his views on trade and Kampuchea in an interview with Japanese newsmen accompanying him on his current visit to Malaysia.

The foreign minister is scheduled to leave for home Sunday. He came to the Malaysian capital after attending a meeting in Singapore with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

At the Singapore meeting, attended by officials of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the European Community, ASEAN delegates said the two rounds of market opening measures taken by Japan thus far were directed at the U.S. and Western Europe and did not live up to ASEAN's expectations.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, however, told Japanese newsmen Saturday that it is impossible for the present for Japan to further open its market to foreign goods.

He said Japan has no responsibility to do something special for ASEAN, adding that he did not make any proposals at the Singapore meeting. He indicated that Japan would rather deal with ASEAN requests on a separate, individual basis.

At the Singapore meeting, ASEAN pressed Japan to open its market for tropical goods and light industry products.

On Kampuchea, the foreign minister said Japan would have to consider what it could do should three anti-Vietnam Kampuchean resistance groups succeed in establishing a coalition government.

This was interpreted to mean that Tokyo might extend economic aid to the three groups led by former Kampuchean Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, one-time Prime Minister Son Sann and Khieu Samphan of the so-called Pol Pot group.

#### BANK GOVERNOR CALLS YEN DEPRECIATION 'UNUSUAL'

OW231123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 23 KYODO -- The Japanese yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar is "unusual" and part of the problem lies in the high U.S. interest rates, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday.

But Maekawa refused to say what an appropriate level of the yen to the dollar is. "I will not and cannot answer that question," he responded when asked about what he considered to be a proper currency rate between the yen and the dollar. "All I can say is that the yen is too low in relation to the dollar considering Japan's (economic) fundamentals and other factors," the governor told a news conference.

After opening at yen 256.50, the U.S. dollar fluctuated between yen 254.80 and 256.90 before closing the day at yen 256.15.

"I don't see any major change in the general attitude toward the money markets," Maekawa said. "There are various factors behind it (the strong dollar) which is chiefly due to the high interest rates." He predicted that the future of the U.S. interest policy and any decline in the high rates depend to a great extent upon "the trust in U.S. authorities" in America.

U.S. monetary authorities have told West European countries and Japan the United States will intervene in currency markets only if "disorderly" conditions arise.

Maekawa stressed that the dollar has risen in value in recent days not only against the yen but against the Swiss franc and the German mark as well. "It's a big problem," Maekawa said of the yen's sharp decline against the dollar. "The yen is unusually low. We have a vested interest in the issue."

#### SUZUKI URGED TO RESTRICT TANAKA'S 'MEDDLING'

OW201141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo June 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Sunday was obliquely urged not to allow disgraced former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to meddle much in state affairs.

The urging came when Suzuki met former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to report his recent tour of France, the United States and Latin America, sources at the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) said. Fukuda termed the severe state finances as the most difficult problem in the postwar era and said this should be solved by closing ranks among LDP dietmen. He said Suzuki should give special consideration to create an environment for an "all party setup," indirectly urging him not to dance to the tune played by the Tanaka faction.

Suzuki, who returned home last week, Saturday met former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, Tanaka's constant critic, and was told to regain political control of the ruling party, said to be under Tanaka's virtual rule. It was during Miki's government that Tanaka was arrested in 1976 for alleged involvement in a multi-billion yen Lockheed payoff scandal.

NODONG SINMUN: U.S. 'SOURCE OF THREAT TO PEACE'

SK221112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 22 (KCNA) -- It is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and war policy that has caused the danger of a war breaking out at any moment on the Korean Peninsula, says NODONG SINMUN today. It demands that the U.S. imperialists go back to their den, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons.

In an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea and War Policy Are Constant Source of Threat to Peace on Korean Peninsula", the author says: U.S. imperialism is the aggressor trampling underfoot the national sovereignty of the Korean people, the very one imposing upon them the tragedy of division and bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the utmost pitch of strain.

It is ridiculous of the U.S. imperialists to trumpet about someone's "military superiority" and "threat of southward invasion". This is a cock-and-bull story intended to beautify their criminal policy of occupation of South Korea and cover up new war provocation maneuvres they are hastening with the puppets. The threat of aggression comes from the South, not from the North, and it is not the United States or South Korea but our republic who is facing the threat.

Now the United States cries that "it has no intention to withdraw" from South Korea and openly declares that it "would not hesitate to use the force of arms" for maintaining its colonial domination over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have massively reinforced the South Korean occupation forces with latest types of fighter planes such as "F-16" fighter bombers, "A-10" close support planes and airborne warning and control planes and highly efficient guns, new-type tanks and other modern weapons and equipment, and are now scheming to introduce even neutron bombs and field nuclear missiles into South Korea.

They defined South Korea as the "main object of military aid" in Asia and are even working out an emergency plan to transfer ammunitions and war supplies worth 2,000 million dollars to the puppet army allegedly for preparing against a "case of emergency."

Intending to put up the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a shock brigade in the execution of their war policy, the U.S. imperialists are increasing the South Korean puppet army and zealously "supporting" its "buildup of combat power."

Of late the U.S. imperialists war preparations have got all the more frantic. The frequent infiltration of the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the areas of the northern half of the republic by the U.S. imperialists for espionage purpose and other military provocations against the northern half of the republic committed by them and South Korean puppets numbered nearly 6,000 cases in less than three months from early March.

But the U.S. imperialists can not justify their policy of occupation of South Korea and their clamour for the provocation of a war with outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The only way of easing tension and removing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula lies in putting an end to the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must go back to their den, taking along their aggression troops and destructive weapons, and stop interfering in the Korean question.

NODONG SINMUN: KPA GENERAL ON COMBAT READINESS

SK240407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 June special article: "If the U.S. Imperialists Provoke a New War, This Will Be Tantamount To Digging Their Own Graves" -- KCNA identifies this as an article by KPA Col Gen Kim Pyong-yul]

[Text] We greet the day of the 25 June anti-U.S. struggle under circumstances in which all the workers of the country are vigorously accelerating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- under the banner of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea, upholding the programmatic tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth party congress and in his historic policy speech, and in the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle which is increasing among South Korean youths, students and people with each passing day.

Observing this day, our people and People's Army officers and men cannot repress surging national resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who ignited a war of aggression in Korea, imposed matchless calamities and miseries on our people and are continuously occupying South Korea. They are also resolved to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland without fail by smashing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are the Korean people's implacable enemy and brazen war provocators who invaded our country long ago and waged a criminal war of aggression.

Korea has become one of most important targets in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive world strategy. To adopt Korea as a military stronghold against the national liberation movements and socialism, the U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied South Korea after the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, have prepared for a large-scale war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, who prepared vast armed forces of aggression, perpetrated military provocations everyday against the northern half of the republic around the 38th Parallel. At last, they provoked a war of aggression against our people on 25 June 1950. The U.S. imperialists' provocation of the Korean war was the outcome of the policy of aggression of the enemies engrossed in the wild desire to conquer the world. With the aim of eliminating our young republic in the cradle and occupying all of Korea at a stroke, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed to the Korean battle several million military personnel -- including their armed forces equipped with modern technology, hired mercenary troops from 15 countries at their beck and call and the South Korean puppet army -- and countless quantities of combat equipment. Furthermore, they mobilized the most bestial means and methods of war unprecedented in the history of warfare. The U.S. imperialists committed bestial outrages by devastating our cities and villages through brutal bombing and shelling and by indiscriminately massacring our peaceful residents. But they could never subdue our people and People's Army with any means.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song -- ever-victorious iron-willed commander and great military strategist -- our people and People's Army beat off the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won a great victory in annihilating the enemy by displaying matchless valor and mass heroism.

By winning a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people gloriously defended the country's freedom, independence and national sovereignty, safeguarded world peace and vigorously encouraged the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the world's revolutionary people and their struggle for national liberation. The defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean war signalled serious damage to their brigandish policy of power, of military interference and of war.

Instead of withdrawing from South Korea, learning a due lesson from the defeat in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, have infringed upon our nation's sovereignty and run amok in preparations for a new war, interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea. They are also blocking the independent reunification of the fatherland by pursuing a two-Koreas policy.

Reunifying the fatherland by ending the country's division is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people and our people's supreme national task which cannot be postponed even a moment. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of our republic is assigned the urgent task of realizing complete national sovereignty throughout the country by forcing the U.S. troops from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland.

Our party and the government of the republic have consistently demanded that the Korean people themselves resolve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the nation's interests without any interference by foreign forces. Moreover, they have set forth tangible and realistic proposals to realize this and have made all sincere efforts to carry them into effect. However, the tragedy of division has not been ended and the threat of war is increasing. This is completely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, its policy of national division and its new war provocation maneuvers.

The U.S. imperialists have answered our party's proposal for independent reunification and its peace-loving stand with the policy of making South Korea their colony and maneuvers to intensify war rackets. Today, the U.S. imperialists are leading the situation in Korea to the brink of war. While turning a deaf ear to our proposal to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the U.S. imperialists have continuously beefed up the armed forces of aggression and military equipment in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have introduced new-type military equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support fighters, to South Korea. They have also doubled the number of experienced combat personnel in the navy and have reinforced them with numerous naval ships such as frigates and guided missile destroyers. The U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea. Recently they have planned to deploy even neutron bombs there.

It is already known to the world that the U.S. imperialists have completed organizing rapid deployment forces and put them on the alert to send them to the Korean Peninsula in case of an emergency. The U.S. imperialists have been transferring modern lethal weapons and other military equipment to the South Korean puppets.

Today's military moves of the U.S. imperialists are reminiscent of the time when they triggered the war of aggression in Korea in 1950. The military exercise Team Spirit '82 staged this year by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was the largest military exercise, unprecedented in history. Participating in it were the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. Army, naval and Air Force units sent from military bases on the U.S. mainland, the Japanese mainland, Okinawa and the Pacific totalling over 160,000 troops -- and the latest type lethal mass weapons, including nuclear weapons. The military exercise Team Spirit '82 was not one staged separately by a military service or branch but was an all-out one which included all operations, including amphibious, river-crossing, airborne, intelligence, antisubmarine, and close-support operations.

All these facts show that the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for a new war have entered a very grave stage. The U.S. imperialists are shamelessly asserting that their policy of aggression and war is to block a threat of southward invasion and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. This is nothing but a smokescreen designed to conceal their dark intention to hold onto South Korea as a permanent military base and colony and to trigger a new war of aggression in Korea.

There is no change in the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition to dominate the world. They have stopped at nothing to maintain and strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' bolstering of the brutal suppression of the patriotic Kwangju uprisers and their human butcher Chon Tu-hwan to perpetrate anticomunist confrontation and a policy of war proceeded precisely from their shameless and criminal intention to permanently dominate South Korea as a colony.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ringleaders of aggression and war and the main obstacles hindering the reunification of Korea. They are the backstage manipulators inspiring the South Korean puppets to division and war. As long as the U.S. imperialist forces are stationed in South Korea, the question of national reunification cannot be solved independently nor can peace and stability in our country or Asia be contemplated.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists must renounce intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the armistice agreement and the resolution of the UN General Assembly.

The time when the imperialists could infringe upon the sovereignty of another country with bayonets and trample underfoot the people's independence is gone forever. Our people are not the Korean people of yesterday. They are a dignified people who treasure national sovereignty.

Today, our people possess the invincible strength of the entire people and the People's Army firmly rallied with one ideology and will around the great leader and of a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. The international dignity and prestige of our republic have been incomparably enhanced. The ranks of supporters and sympathizers of our revolution are increasing with each passing day.

Today, the world's people are opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and are demanding independence. Numerous countries are advancing along the road of independence. This is the trend of the times which cannot be blocked by anything.

The arson at U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan and the burning of the U.S. flag in Chunchon were an expression of the South Korean people's firm determination no longer to live under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

South Korea, where anti-U.S. sentiments are growing among the youths, students and people, will no longer be a place of rest for the U.S. imperialists. The rascals will surely be kicked out by the stern resistance of the South Korean people. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of history and act discreetly.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army are keenly watching the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for division and war. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite a war in Korea again, disregarding our warning, it will result in digging their graves. All officers and men of the People's Army must maintain a strained and mobilized posture to cope with the prevailing situation and more strongly deepen their combat capabilities and combat readiness.

There exists no strength in this world which can block the road of struggle of the officers and men of our People's Army who have risen up to the sacred, just and patriotic cause.

Our people and officers and men of the People's Army will more vigorously struggle to smash the schemes of enemies at home and abroad for division and a new war and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the final completion of the chuche cause by firmly uniting around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION ISSUES

SK230800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 22 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June editorial: "Let Us Achieve the Historic Cause of Independent Reunification by Repelling Aggression and Interference by Outside Forces"]

[Text] Under the circumstances in which the pan-national struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is being waged, we mark the ninth anniversary of the announcement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "Let Us Prevent the Permanent Division of the Nation and Reunify the Fatherland."

The work was announced at the time when the domestic and foreign splittists were intensifying schemes for two Koreas and the danger of perpetuation of national division was growing.

In the early 1970's, in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for comprehensive negotiations, the North-South dialogue, which had been deadlocked for a long period of time, was resumed. The historic 4 July North-South joint statement, the main content of which was the solution of the question of the reunification of the country in accordance with the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, was issued. This was an epochal event which brought a new aspect to North-South relations. Nevertheless, the agreement made in the joint statement was not enacted because of the betrayal and duplicitous tactics of the South Korean side, which did not want to implement the agreement and exploited the dialogue as a means to continue the division of the nation. As a result, relations between the North and South returned to the state before the announcement of the joint statement.

What is worse is that the South Korean puppets, in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas, declared the division of the nation as a policy. As a result, a great danger of the permanent division of our nation was created.

It was at this juncture that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic work, made a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation. As a measure of national salvation to smash the schemes of two Koreas and open a way out for the nation, he put forth the famous five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland, which called for the elimination of military confrontation between the North and South, mitigation of the tense situation, multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, convocation of the great national congress participated in by the representatives of the people of all strata of the North and South and their political parties and public organizations, the establishment of a North-South confederal system under the single title of the State of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and entry into the United Nations with the single title of the State of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland reflected the demands of the prevailing situation and the unanimous opinion and desire of the nation. Thus, it was a realistic, fair, just and patriotic policy aimed at eliminating obstacles to reunification and opening a path for the nation.

At the same time, the five-point policy was also entirely in accordance with the world people's desire and demand for elimination of the tense situation in Korea and the independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question. The five-point policy which delineated a milestone to reunification received warm welcome and support at home and abroad. Thus, it has become a driving force for the reunification of the country.

The announcement of the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland dealt a serious blow to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The idea of the simultaneous entry into the United Nations by North and South, which the domestic and foreign splittists put forth to justify the creation of two Koreas in the international community, faced political and moral bankruptcy. As a result, the splittists were driven to a defensive position, and their isolation was accelerated at home and abroad.

The former South Korean dictator who sought a divisive line and persisted in despotism was put under trial by history and eliminated in the midst of the rising struggle of the people, who demanded independence, democracy and reunification.

The changes seen in the development of the South Korean situation in the 1970's proved the correctness and vitality of the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is the cherished desire of our people and the supreme task of the nation. To implement the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland, our party has made every effort and continued to work out a series of aggressive measures aimed at accelerating the cause of the reunification. The proposal of the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which was advanced at the sixth congress of our party calls for implementing this historic task and, thus, is an epochal proposal fully reflecting the ideas of the three-point principle and the five-point policy of the reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party holds that the most realistic and rational way to reunify the fatherland in an independent and peaceful way, and based on the principle of the great national unity, is to establish a confederal state which leaves the ideologies and systems of the North and the South intact and achieves the unity of the North and South.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point administrative policy of a confederal state is a chuche-type reunification proposal which has been formulated by placing first priority on the interests of the people. It is a proposal for building an independent and unified state which will guarantee the complete independence of the country and the prosperity of the people.

Since this proposal was advanced, people at home and abroad have enthusiastically responded to it, and compatriots at home and abroad have actively carried out movements to quickly implement this proposal. This shows that the proposal for forming a confederal state is a uniquely just and practical proposal which has detailed the most correct way to resolve the question of the reunification of our country and has invincible vitality.

To achieve the fatherland's reunification, we should, above all, eliminate obstacles to this cause. The basic obstacle to achieving the reunification of our country is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of interference in the internal affairs of Korea. Illegally occupying South Korea for 37 years and implementing a policy of converting it into a colony, the U.S. imperialists have hindered the reunification of our country and forced our people to suffer immeasurable disasters, shipped nuclear weapons to South Korea and threatened us with these weapons. Although they call a puppet regime which they have fabricated to justify their policy of placing South Korea under their control the Republic of Korea and have recognized it as an independent country, this regime is only a scarecrow. The actual rulers who wield power in South Korea and exercise absolute influence are the U.S. imperialists. Those who move the puppet regime, exercise sovereign military power, grip the lifeline of the South Korean economy and have oppressed and exploited the people are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The ringleaders who have checked the people's struggle to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

As long as the U.S. imperialists pose as masters by sitting astride South Korea, the South Korean people cannot fulfill any demand in their daily life and state affairs. Only when we restore the lost national sovereignty by forcing the U.S. imperialists aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea can we achieve democratization, the country's reunification and maintain and preserve peace in Korea. The reunification question of our country -- the internal affairs of the people -- can only be resolved by our people, the masters of the country and the party directly concerned. The U.S. imperialists have no ground whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea. Gone is the day when the U.S. imperialists randomly invaded and dominated other countries. Our era is an era of independence when the world's people, hundreds of millions strong, who were once oppressed and humiliated, have embarked on the road of building a new life by extricating themselves from the yoke of colonial slavery and becoming the masters of their own destiny.

Today an anti-U.S. struggle has been intensified among the South Korean people of all walks of life and voices have been raised among them to urge the United States to stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea. Arsons at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan were the proud torch of a colonial, national liberation struggle which the people lit in South Korea. This showed that they were not dead but alive and that they were not tame sheep but a dignified people who valued national dignity and sovereignty as they did their lives. This demonstrated their resolute will and indomitable spirit not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

South Korea, where the flames of anti-U.S. struggle are ablaze, will not remain any longer as a quiet refuge for the United States. No one can check the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle -- a patriotic struggle to achieve national dignity and sovereignty. The United States must closely consider this and act discreetly. If the United States wants peace in Korea and peaceful reunification, it should not engage in aggressive maneuvers but embark on the road of seeking a practical way to peacefully resolve the Korean question by keeping in contact with us.

We have repeatedly proposed negotiations with the United States on the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Our proposal is to make unstable peace durable and accelerate the peaceful solution of the Korean question. If the United States wants to maintain peace in Korea, there is no reason to hesitate to conduct negotiations with us. If the United States replaces the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraws its forces from South Korea, it will benefit from this. The United States should withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date, taking along its forces, and take its hand of interference off Korea.

To accelerate the cause of reunification and restore national sovereignty, we should eliminate the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of making South Korea a subservient colony. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a dirty, fascist military group which the U.S. imperialists have used to overcome the worsening crisis of their colonial rule. It is a splittist and nation-selling treacherous group. The fascist jackals have cruelly suppressed democratic forces for demanding restoration of national sovereignty, democracy and the country's reunification. Many patriots and democrats have been dragged to prisons and the gallows, and thousands of Kwangju citizens have been killed. Acting as the dog of the U.S. imperialists, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is still begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' permanent occupation of South Korea, sold national dignity and sovereignty to foreign forces, fanned enmity and discord among the people by increasing its military capability and by kicking up anticommunist war rackets, disturbed peace and heightened tension.

Without removing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the South Korean people cannot avoid disaster. By eliminating the stooges of aggression, they can foil the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

The fatherland's reunification could only be achieved by the united effort of the North and South. Differences in the ideologies and systems of the North and South are not factors hindering the unity of the people. If we refuse to achieve unity on the grounds of differences in ideologies and systems, we will only aid the splittists. Whether we achieve unity by transcending ideologies and systems with a single national goal constitutes a touchstone showing whether or not we want reunification. By uniting under the single banner, the banner of a grand united national front, all Koreans who oppose subservience, division and war and demand independence, reunification and peace should rise as one in a pan-national struggle to achieve the fatherland's independent reunification.

Our party will make every effort to fulfill the long-cherished desire of the fellow countrymen for founding an independent, peace-loving confederal state, restoring national sovereignty on a pan-national scale and leading a harmonious life in a unified fatherland. Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and joining efforts with all patriotic forces at home and abroad, our people will thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieve the historic cause of independent reunification.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS EASTERN BLOC ENVOYS

## Romanian Ambassador

SK232302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, on June 23 met and had a talk with Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi who paid a courtesy call on him.

## Polish Ambassador

SK232256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, on June 23 met and had a talk with Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR, USSR 22 JUNE

SK221623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- A party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik-kyu, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 22 by air for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union according to exchange plans.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK Kil Chae-kyong, GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and an official of his embassy, Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN ATTACKS SEOUL POLITICAL SUMMIT

SK230338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 22 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN, 23 June commentary: "A Farce To Defend Against Arrows"]

[Text] A few days ago, a meeting was held in Seoul by the leaders of the three ruling and opposition political parties to discuss measures for removing confusion created in connection with the curb loan scandal and thus settling the situation.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan made absurd remarks on maintaining order, security and so forth, which had nothing to do with the incident, ignoring the people's demand that he take responsibility for the loan scandal and resign. He also said that he will set an example of peaceful transfer of power by quietly resigning when his term of his presidential office expires after 6 years.

The remark on seeking measures for settling the situation was made even in the early stages of the severe social criticism of the loan scandal. What he raved after more than 40 days since the incident occurred, letting time drag on after speaking as if he would expose the true nature of the incident, is that he would resign when his tenure expires. This is the same as the proverb "catching a rat after searching mountains."

Those who participated in the meeting carrying the signboard of the opposition political parties followed the dictator by responding to his ridiculous remarks.

The talks of the leaders of the three political parties are nothing but a drama at defending against the arrows of attack and denunciation from the people. At a time when the South Korean people demand the immediate resignation of Chon Tu-hwan to take responsibility for the loan scandal, the very person who should apologize to the people and resign is scheming to continuously seize power, raving about the question of term of office. This is preposterous. Pretending that he has nothing to do with the scandal, he even said that he would eliminate irregularities and corruption during his tenure of office.

Irregular and corrupt incidents have not been eliminated in South Korea not because there were no remarks stressing the elimination of the irregularities and corruption. Corruption is spreading everyday because Chon Tu-hwan himself is engaged in illegal profiteering by abusing power under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and has patronized the corrupt acts of the privileged class.

Of the incidents of corruption which have repeatedly occurred in South Korea over the last 2 years -- from embezzling political funds of former politicians to illegal imports of U.S. rice -- there have been none in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not been involved. The remarks of the ringleader of corruption about eliminating of irregularities and corruption is the same as a thief calling "stop, thief!"

The utterances on elimination of irregularities and corruption are an excuse for legalizing his long-term power. He made a cunning remark that a 7-year term is wearying for those who serve the nation and people and that he feels he cannot serve longer even if the people so desire. He attempted to describe himself as a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of service.

How shameless are his utterances, far surpassing the former dictator: After massacring the Kwangju citizens, who demanded the resignation of the Yusin remnants and democratization of society, with military forces provided by the U.S. imperialists, he usurped power by driving out the incumbent president at gun point. He said he would intensify the security system and order. This is not a remark that he would resign.

He arrested democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who won the reputation as a presidential candidate 2 years ago, and drove out all rivals within the puppet military. Today he is driving out the politicians calling for party politics. All his purge commotion is a scheme to remain in power forever.

The peaceful transfer of power raved about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a trick. His true intention is to keep the people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists by realizing long-term power, to freely repress and exploit the people and to look after his own interests by fraudulent means.

His utterances at the meeting of the leaders of the three political parties reveal his dark intention. As long as there is Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean people can neither have democracy nor sovereignty. Nor can they achieve justice and national reunification. Today the South Korean people are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors who support and patronize Chon Tu-hwan and to overthrow the corrupt regime.

The military fascist clique can never block with anything the people's movement and advance.

CHON REPLACES PRIME MINISTER, 3 OTHERS

SK240926 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan today appointed Kim Song-hyop, president of Korea University, as prime minister; Kang Kyong-sik, vice finance minister, as finance minister; Pae Myong-in, director of the Educational Institute at the Ministry of Justice, as minister of justice; and So Sang-chol, vice minister of construction, as minister of energy and resources.

The cabinet reshuffle was aimed at calling persons concerned to account for the loan scandal and to regain public trust in the cabinet. Measures to politically resolve the question of the loan scandal have thus been brought to a conclusion with today's cabinet reshuffle.

In particular, the replacing of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun reflects President Chon Tu-hwan's will to regain the public's trust in the cabinet and to start over with a new spirit and a new resolve.

DJP LEADER CONCERNED OVER CRITICISM OF DKP HEAD

SK240023 Seoul KYONCHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Text] Expressing concern about the controversy within the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] over its own rating of the Chongwadae talks, Yi Chae-Hyong, leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said: "In terms of quality and quantity, we feel that DKP President Yu Chi-song did a superb job at the Chongwadae talks. Why there is an attempt to trifle with his success within the party, I don't understand."

Leader Yi continued: "If the DKP tries to trifle with President Yu's success at the Chongwadae talks, it will only humiliate itself in the end. I miss a political climate in which facts are truly appreciated."

Touching on President Yu's remarks at Chongwadae on the system, Yi explained: "In his remarks on the system, President Yu called for a revision of the election laws by saying that a peaceful transfer of power is difficult under the current presidential elections law. Since I heard him saying so, I can be a witness. When the government announces the followup measures, I plan to meet with President Yu quietly on my own initiative or his." Thus, he strongly hinted at a meeting of leaders of the three major parties sometime next week.

'DUE STEPS' SOUGHT IN DKP 'VIOLENT ACTION'

SK240117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party will hold a disciplinary committee meeting today to determine punitive measures against a party lawmaker who was involved in a violent action against a fellow legislator Tuesday.

The panel session will deal with the case at the instruction of party President Rep. Yu Chi-song, who called for due steps against the violent incident at an early date during a meeting of ranking party officials yesterday.

The controversy over the violent action arose when Rep. Yun Ki-tae, who once worked as secretary to former President Yun Po-son, struck Rep. Kim Won-ki on the chest and in the face with his fists in the room of a vice party president on the fourth floor of the party headquarters at about 12:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Rep. Yun allegedly did this when Rep. Kim refused to accept his request for an explanation of his remarks critical of former President Yun during a general caucus on June 17.

According to Rep. Pak Pyong-il, chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, Rep. Yun will be punished according to party regulations.

The punitive measures included expulsion from party membership and warning.

Meanwhile, the DKP decided to participate in drafting the next year's budget in such a way as to submit its own ideas to both the government and the majority Democratic Justice Party.

JOURNALISM PROFESSOR ARGUES FOR PRESS FREEDOM

SK240121 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 82 p 9

[Column: "TONG-A's View" by O Taek-sop, journalism professor at Korea University]

[Text] It is more or less a common phenomenon throughout the world that the press has an important function and role and, as a lower echelon in society, maintains a close relationship with the government and is restrained by the latter.

The matter of restraint can be seen from two perspectives. One is, who is it that restrains the press? The answer is either the government or the press itself. The other is, for who is restraint exercised? The answer is either for the people or for the one that does the restraining.

Today there are four types of press systems in the world: A) dictatorial -- the government restrains the press for the government itself, B) patriarchal -- government restrains the press for the people, C) commercial -- the press restrains the press for the press itself, and D) democratic -- the press restrains itself for the people. The Korean press can be said to be patriarchal.

The patriarchal system, which prevails in most developing countries, views human beings as masses who are so inefficient and unreasonable that they should be enlightened by the ruling class. Accordingly, they need a guardian who will protect them from wrong ideologies or dangerous thoughts, and it is the government that plays the role of the guardian. It is from this patriarchal logic that many countries ban exaggerated commercial messages, lascivious articles and propaganda items which are considered too political.

That logic seems appropriate. However, it might evolve into the notion that when there is too much of the government's protection or restraint, the state's restraint of the press is a right, not a duty -- a notion which could do harm to the unity of the people. When the government's role as a guardian is overemphasized, lower echelons in society cannot grow normally, just as children who grow up with overprotective parents become incompetent in the future. As a consequence, all the channels of the press are monopolized by the government and the networks of people's self-will are paralyzed.

When the government and the press maintain a relationship, not a patriarchal one in the positive sense but one that exists between parents and their wayward children with the former issuing one-way instructions to the latter, this will have side effects.

Word channels in society play the role of the veins in the body. As the veins provide oxygen and nutrients to each cell, thus sustaining life, so word channels provide the nutrient called information to each group or individual in society. The two are different from each other in this way: When nutrients fail to reach a cell, the functions of the cell cease. When word channels fail to cover all the spheres of society, the social spheres not covered by word channels do not cease their functions, but form spontaneous communications systems of their own. Accordingly, there arises the side effect that cracks, not unity, become universal.

Korean society today is called a society of rumors, which is the most prominent of the side effects arising when formal word channels are blocked. It is said that information available in a society is maintained at the level required by the society. People in a society can make their psychological lives possible by breathing in and out a certain amount of information according to psychological and social conditions. By the same token, society -- which is a collective body of people -- sustains and develops its vitality by having certain amounts of information circulating within it. It is a universal feature of modern society that information circulating within it is supplied through formal word channels.

When enough of the supply of information that should flow through the formal word channels fails, rumors take its place, just like an emergency blood transfusion. For the same reason, rumors prevail when natural disasters or government restraint of the press block the flow of word channels. The stronger the restraint of the press becomes, the weaker the press' self-regulation and the degree of public confidence in the word channels becomes because the people grow more sensitive to changes.

Public attention can be diverted with a large enough supply of interesting articles. Under such circumstances, however, rumors persistently prevail as indicated by the theory that "if not supplied, people make information." This is exactly the same logic as the law of the preservation of matter, that is, the quality and course of information can change in society, but the quantity of information does not change.

Making the press a government mouthpiece or restraining the press to reduce articles functioning against the government can be advantageous to the government for a short while. But in the long term, they can seriously undermine public confidence in the government and give rise to wide circulation of rumors.

The fact that rumors are not entirely false has been proved by "The Hidden Story of the Third Republic". This series of articles has confirmed that the rumors wildly prevailing whenever political events took place during the third republic were true.

Once rumors start to circulate, there is no way to stop them from spreading. The only way to deal with rumors is to guarantee the self-regulation of the press and to maintain public confidence in the press by smoothly supplying information.

Social development is possible only when all the sectors in a society grow equally. When any of the sectors of society get out of balance, we cannot expect more than crippled growth for society.

The press is nothing but a part of the infrastructure constituting society, just like politics, economy, and education. We are to host the Olympics in 1988. In view of the present level of education, political capability, cultural disposition and economic wealth, we find quite a gap between the present position of the press and that which it should occupy. I believe the press should enjoy more freedom.

In a way, we can say it is natural for rumors to persistently prevail in Korean society in view of the short supply of information. In reporting a recent series of events, the press has been comparatively faithful. In certain instances, however, pseudo-word channels outstripped the formal word channels and, due to technical errors, the public announcements on events have only added more misgivings to public doubts. It would have been better if the government had not made announcements on them at all, or it should have revealed the truth of the matters from the start.

Fertilizer and pesticides are needed for the good growth of crops in the field, but a supply of natural water containing well-balanced nourishment is more essential. Water flowing from various sources through well-maintained dikes and waterways naturally contains good nourishment and oxygen for the crops. The role of good water and strong dikes for field crops is exactly the same as the role of true information and a self-regulated press for society. Good water can be supplied to the crops through strong dikes and waterways. Otherwise, water becomes polluted and ceases to be alive. The field is society. Crops are the public. Water is the source of information which can give the public direct and indirect nourishment, and the dikes are the people who have accumulated experience and knowledge through their lifetime. When the role of the dikes is neglected or given up because of political or egoistic motivation, water cannot flow and the crops in the field will be greatly damaged.

#### ARMY DESERTER THREATENS CIVILIANS, KILLS CAPTAIN

SK220219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] An army deserter, carrying an M-16 rifle with a fixed bayonet, broke into a house in Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do, threatened three women and then shot and killed an army captain who attempted to restrain the enlisted man Sunday night.

PFC. Yu Ho-pyong entered a house owned by Yi Un-song, 64, in Hwajon-ri, Sindo-eup, Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do, at around 10:10 p.m. Sunday and threatened three housewives, including Yun In-suk, Yi's daughter-in-law.

After making them kneel down on the floor, the deserter said, "I don't want to live any longer. I have already sent my will to my parents in my home town." While PFC Yu was threatening them, Capt. Yi Song-u who was on leave rushed to the scene. The army deserter fired two shots with his rifle and killed the officer on the spot.

After killing the officer, PFC. Yu hurriedly moved to a nearby house and fired five shots into a room in the house but no one was injured.

#### BUSINESS INDEXES RECORD RECOVERY SIGNS

SK240245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy is showing signs of recovery as the leading composite business index has increased for three straight months after a seven month decline, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Thursday.

In a briefing with President Chon Tu-hwan, the chief economic official said the leading composite business index notched 0.1 and 1.3 percent increases in April and May, respectively, while the coinciding composite business index advanced by 0.6 percent in April and 0.8 percent in May.

Kim noted that the current account in May was 113 million U.S. dollars in the black, the first surplus since October 1981. It was made possible by a 109 million dollar surplus in trade and a sharp decline in the non-trade deficit, he added.

Wholesale and consumer price increase rates remained at 1.5 and 3.2 percent, respectively, as of June 15, representing 2.6 and 4.4 percent increases over the same time in 1981.

Kim explained that the single-digit price increases indicated a stabilizing trend but that the foreign exchange rate still stands in the way of complete price stabilization.

Kim predicted the price increase rate will rise in the fourth quarter of 1982 because the rate had dropped substantially in the latter half of 1981.

He added that the government will push forward with a price stabilization drive to remain competitive with Korea's major trade rivals, including Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

#### HEAVY, CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXPORTS INCREASE

SK240049 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's heavy and chemical industry exports have been rising considerably in recent months, indicating success in the government's policy of promoting those industries.

A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed Thursday that exports of heavy and chemical industrial products in the first five months of this year reached nearly 4.1 billion U.S. dollars, up 18 percent from the same period last year. During the same five month period, exports of agricultural products declined by 7.8 percent from the figure in 1981, and overseas shipments of light industrial products dropped by 3.8 percent.

Heavy and chemical products' share of total exports during the cited period increased from 42.8 percent in 1980 to 45.3 percent in 1981 to 47.9 percent this year.

Ships led the rise in exports of heavy and chemical products with an increase of 158.5 percent, followed by iron and steel products (19 percent) and electric machines and tools (16.4 percent).

SON SANN LEAVES KUALA LUMPUR FOR BANGKOK

BK240838 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Mr Son Sann, has left Kuala Lumpur for Bangkok this afternoon. He was in the federal capital to sign a declaration establishing the Kampuchean coalition government with himself as prime minister. The other signatories were Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka party and Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge.

## AFP Interview

BK231344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (AFP) -- Cambodian nationalist leader Son Sann said here today that he planned to visit the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to express his gratitude for their crucial role in forging a Cambodian anti-Vietnamese alliance. Mr. Son Sann, who became premier under a coalition government pact signed yesterday with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan, said he would take the trip before or after the establishment of the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on Cambodian soil.

In an interview with AFP, he said he was returning to his jungle stronghold in Cambodia via Bangkok to await the arrival of Prince Sihanouk, the president of the new coalition government. Prince Sihanouk left here for the island of Penang, off the northwestern Malaysian coast this morning, and was to return to Beijing and possibly Pyongyang before joining the two other resistance leaders on Cambodian soil to proclaim the new government. Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs in the new government, left here this afternoon to return to his guerrilla base in Cambodia.

Premier Son Sann said his tour of the ASEAN five -- Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- would depend on the prince's schedule. The bespectacled 71-year-old nationalist leader also said he would like to visit China "if I am invited" to seek arms for his expanding guerrilla army.

He added that his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) currently fielded 9,000 armed guerrillas, who could be immediately reinforced by another 3,000 if arms could be found for them. In addition, 4,000 able-bodied men are in training in jungle camps, he said. "We urgently need weapons, light weapons to harass the occupation forces. We have no recruiting problem," he said. Asked to comment on the U.S. rejection of Prince Sihanouk's appeal for massive military aid, Son Sann replied: "I hope they (the Americans) will reconsider their decision."

He also announced that all three leaders of the coalition planned to attend the United Nations General Assembly session in New York in September to demonstrate their newly-found unity.

Premier Son Sann indicated however that Prince Sihanouk would speak on behalf of the coalition to head off a fresh attempt by Hanoi and its allies to unseat Democratic Kampuchea from the world body. He also made clear that the main goal of the coalition was to force the Vietnamese to negotiate and to accept U.S. resolutions calling for withdrawal of Hanoi's 180,000 troops followed by U.N.-monitored elections in Cambodia.

In this connection, he voiced hope that the forthcoming visit to Hanoi by Australia Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, who chaired last July's U.N. conference on Cambodia, would help speed up a political settlement to the three-and-a-half-year-old conflict.

Asked whether he favored Prince Sihanouk's call for an international parley similar to the conference on Indochina held in Geneva in 1954, he replied: "Let's wait and see what comes out of Mr Pahr's visit to Hanoi before making any fresh move."

Last Monday, Prince Sihanouk suggested an international conference in Geneva bringing together the five big powers, all the Cambodian factions, including the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin government, Vietnam, ASEAN countries, Japan, India, Yugoslavia, Australia and New Zealand.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH IENG SARY

OW240834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met with Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party here today.

Vice-Chairman Deng said that the signing of the agreement on setting up a coalition government by the leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance organizations "is a success for the patriotic Kampuchean forces in their united resistance to the Vietnamese aggression." The agreement was signed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on June 22.

Present at today's meeting were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Ieng Sary and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing shortly for home.

SPK: KUALA LUMPUR 'PUPPET SHOW' WILL NOT LAST

BK230952 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 23 Jun 82

[SPK commentary: "The Puppets Will Be Crushed by the Wheel of History"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jun (SPK) -- The curtain rises...Three puppets sign a paper. But this is not a puppet show; this is what happened in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June.

The protagonists in this show are Khieu Samphan, Son Sann and Sihanouk, and all three are equally "famous." The first, on account of the 3 million Kampucheans massacred by the regime over which he presided, a regime to which Son Sann alluded when he declared on 24 April 1980: "It is an insult to our dead and our disabled for anyone to accuse us of conniving with the Khmer Rouge!" The second, author of this statement, who believed himself "cleaner" than his ilk, was a bank director and prime minister who sold off his country to international financiers. The third, well known as a political prostitute, bears a crushing responsibility for the misfortunes that have befallen the Kampuchean people: it was he who defended the regime of genocide at the United Nations on the day following the liberation of the country and who stated in Phnom Penh on 29 August 1981 that Son Sann was not any better than Khieu Samphan, that he could survive only thanks to plenty of aid and regular injections of U.S. dollars, Chinese yuan, Japanese yen, French francs, Deutsche marks...by the United States, China, Japan, and ASEAN! Sihanouk concluded that neither Son Sann nor Khieu Samphan could symbolize the sovereignty and dignity of the Kampuchean people. As for himself, he made it known that he joined Khieu Samphan and Son Sann because such was the will of China (AP, 9 February 1981). For the Kampuchean people and the progressive and imperial [as received] opinion in the world, there is no need for this confession by Sihanouk to know that the real sponsors of the Kuala Lumpur agreement are the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and assisted by the reactionary circles of ASEAN.

What can Son Sann and Sihanouk do inside this "coalition" dominated by the perpetrators of genocide? As quoted by AFP on 10 February 1981, didn't Sihanouk say: "I would play only a representative role within this coalition; the real leadership would belong to Khieu Samphan"? Did Son Sann get the stick which he asked for before entering the tiger's cage? Did he get the sacrifice of the Khmer Rouge ringleaders? Didn't he declare that it would be impossible for him to drive a vehicle with three steering wheels?

The show in Kuala Lumpur is only cosmetic surgery to make up the face of the Beijing Dracula. The ASEAN countries admitted this by affirming that it would be impossible to keep Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations if it always embodied the bloody regime. That is the true goal of this so-called coalition. The Chinese expansionists and their accomplices want to use it to legitimize their arms supplies to the murderers in their attempt to make them rule again in Phnom Penh before extending their empire into other countries of the region. The reactionary circles of ASEAN are responsible before history for their complicity in this criminal undertaking by Beijing.

The maneuver is perfidious, but it cannot mislead the Kampuchean people. By allying themselves with the criminals, Son Sann and Sihanouk have dropped their masks. Never will the Kampuchean people forget their 3 million dead, the 4 years of forced labor and the untold physical and moral tortures in a society without markets, schools or hospitals. For the past 3 years, assisted by their Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet brothers and other peoples in the world, they have reestablished a free, independent and sovereign state, a country which is still poor but where it is possible to work with an absolute faith in a better future. Aware of the perfidy and cruelty of their enemies, it is certain that the Kampuchean people will unite further in order to face them.

Expressing the will of his people, Chairman Heng Samrin recently declared in an interview with the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG that the coalition is doomed to failure because its goals run against the interests of the Kampuchean people.

The Kuala Lumpur show was the object of a lengthy publicity campaign, but hardly has the screen been raised than the public realizes that this troupe of puppets will not last long. No matter how perfidious the maneuvers of the Kampuchean people's enemies, they will not be able to reverse the situation. The puppets will be crushed by the wheel of history.

#### SPK SCORES U.S. 'SLANDER' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

BK231222 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jun (SPK) -- A commentary in the latest issue of the journal KAMPUCHEA notes that by renewing the so-called "use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan" slander, the United States wants to bring down the prestige of the socialist countries and of the Kampuchean revolution on the eve of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

The central organ of the front writes that the misleading tactics of the imperialists -- with the United States as the ringleader -- have become a familiar tool for them in their opposition to the socialist revolution. However, they do not surprise well-informed people at all.

It was the United States which dumped thousands of liters of chemical products in Indochina, badly damaging the environment. Not only have the culprits at the Pentagon refused to pay indemnity to the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, but they have been seeking to make people believe that toxic chemical weapons are used by Vietnam and the USSR and, thereby make them forget that the United States itself manufactures chemical and mass destruction weapons.

By bringing up the problems of toxic chemical weapons, the U.S. imperialists hope to get the necessary funds for their nuclear arms race to achieve military supremacy over the USSR, KAMPUCHEA notes.

LEADERS ATTEND KPRAF ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK201252 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1200 GMT on 19 June carries a 30-minute report with portions recorded on the meeting held on the morning of 19 June at the Bassac River theater hall in Phnom Penh to mark the founding anniversary of the KPRAF. After describing the decor at the meeting site and noting the warm atmosphere of the occasion, the announcer reports that among those present are "Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and other ministers, deputy ministers and representatives of the clergy and other mass organizations as well as diplomats accredited to the PRK."

After the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the speeches made by Chan Si and Bou Thang.

Bou Thang Speech

BK221428 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, took the floor to present his speech indicating the development of the revolutionary armed forces.

After welcoming the guests, the comrade minister of national defense stressed at the beginning of his interesting speech the efforts made by the party to build the armed forces since its founding. The party has assisted and supported the armed forces enabling them to change their structure from small units lacking a large amount of materiel to become regular forces with more combatants able to stage activities everywhere. During successive battles, these armed forces have received assistance, support, respect and love from the people. In their struggle against the colonialists and the imperialists, the revolutionary forces always preserved the traditional solidarity fighting shoulder to shoulder with Uncle Ho's combatants and the Lao liberation forces. This enabled the revolutions of the three countries to be victorious which was a factor contributing to the 17 April 1975 victory when our country was completely liberated.

The comrade minister talked about the situation after 17 April 1975 and stressed the crimes of the Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists -- which betrayed the people and implemented a barbarous policy which was disastrous for the country. They changed the army into an instrument to massacre the people and applied a policy of betrayal toward the people. They also incited hatred between the three peoples.

Later on, the comrade minister noted the rising of our people to struggle against the genocidal regime saying: Their barbarous acts, however, could not extinguish the fire of contempt of our people. Our people rose in a number of areas until it became a nationwide uprising. Initially a number of genuine revolutionaries in the army began to oppose this barbarous regime, and split from this clique. Various units rose up and formed many bases to oppose this genocidal clique such as in the eastern region, Koh Kong, Svay Rieng and so on. Various progressive forces and genuine revolutionary organizations were unanimous in creating a National United Front for National Salvation at the end of 1978. Under the leadership of the front and with the assistance of the Vietnamese Communist Party, army and people, our armed forces toppled the genocidal regime and liberated the country on 7 January 1979. This victory created a new era -- an era of independence and genuine freedom.

Later on, the speech dealt with the rapid development in quantity and quality of our armed forces after the 7 January liberation day under the leadership of the front. Concerning relations with the people, the comrade minister talked about the traditional solidarity between the army and the people which was demonstrated by concrete revolutionary acts. The army has assisted the people in their agricultural production work and in their everyday lives. It has cooperated with local state powers to motivate the people to fight the enemies, and to discover and reveal the enemy's agents hidden in our organization. This cooperation has contributed to the reinforcement of the state power, assured social order and protected the people's belongings and lives.

After presenting the enemy's situation and maneuvers to push ahead their guerrilla warfare, to construct support bases and to stage psychological warfare and diplomatic activities, the comrade minister expressed his views on our situation compared with the enemy's forces and recommended taking the following necessary steps:

[Begin recording] Respected comrades and friends,

The present situation in our country shows that the revolution has more advantages than the enemy. Our people are richer than before. The enemies have been seriously defeated but they are aggressively ambitious. They become confused when they face defeat. In 1982, they will continue to implement their maneuvers. Therefore, in order to defeat all of the enemy's maneuvers and activities, we must not relax in our efforts to strengthen the good character and traditions of the revolutionary army. In fact, it is necessary to implement the following points well:

1. Do not relax in efforts to reinforce faith and loyalty to the fatherland, the revolution and the people. It is necessary to recognize that the character of our army is similar to the character of the working class with two special peculiarities -- its revolutionary nature and its scientific nature. Consequently, it is necessary for our army to be led by a Marxist-Leninist party. Evidently, it is directed, educated and forged in all fields by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. Our armed forces must always be an efficient sharp instrument which has the confidence of the party, the revolutionary state and the people. It must be the hope and the great pride of the nation and friends all over the world.
2. It is necessary to serve the people with all our hearts deserving to be an army of the people, born from the people and for the people. Each cadre and combatant must understand and know clearly that the people are the masters of the nation's destiny. They are the great and everlasting source of manpower. Our army is the child of the people. It was born by them and has been respected, loved, cared for and fed by them. Therefore, our army must always struggle to improve themselves in all fields and to transform itself to deserve being the people's army in order and to earn the respect and love of the people. It is an honor to be a revolutionary combatant assigned by the people to defend the fatherland and the peaceful life of the people.
3. It is necessary to maintain solidarity and unity at all levels. It is necessary to devote body and soul, develop a solidarity spirit, love each other as friends -- between comrades and between units -- and strengthen the spirit of initiative of the masses and the capacity of each combatant in fulfilling their work as well as in the struggle.

Our army is a revolutionary army. All cadres have the right to study politics and have the same ideals. They do not distinguish themselves from the minorities, people from the East or the West, men or women. They consider themselves as relatives from the same family. It is necessary to love and respect each other. It is necessary to share weal and woe in both difficult and joyful circumstances.

Favoritism, bureaucratism, militarism, liberalism and the lack of respect for authority are bad manners contrary to the good character of the revolutionary people's army.

Our army must demonstrate a good character and follow the good traditions of the Issarak army. Our army must make every effort to build militant solidarity ties between high-ranking groups and their subordinates, between cadres and combatants and between units. Solidarity should also be maintained between the ministry and offices and units. All of us must be determined to unite with each other to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, to win over all kinds of enemies and to achieve success in all tasks assigned by the party and the people.

4. Our army must heighten the spirit of international proletarian solidarity. It has to maintain close solidarity and militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos. It must keep up close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

International solidarity constitutes a revolutionary line of our party. It is the expression of profound sentiments of our people and it is also a strategic task of our country's revolution. Therefore, international solidarity is an important and indispensable factor in the duty to improve the behavior and the tradition of the revolutionary army.

5. It is necessary to heighten our spirit and resolutely be determined to defeat all reactionary maneuvers of the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the imperialists and their lackeys. All cadres and combatants of our armed forces must constantly heighten their vigilance and be ready to foil all sabotage tricks of the enemy. [end recording]

In conclusion, the comrade minister of national defense, on behalf of cadres and combatants, expressed his thanks for the attention given the revolutionary army by the party and the front. He also thanked cadres, employees, and peoples and experts of friendly countries for the friendly sentiments expressed to our army.

The ceremony of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the people's revolutionary army was concluded in a joyful atmosphere after all the meeting participants listened to a tale of frontline model heroism displayed by Comrade (Pel Sam At), representative of outstanding vanguard cadres and combatants.

#### Chan Si Speech

BK210250 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Speech by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a 19 June meeting in Phnom Penh marking the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRAF]

[Text] [Begin recording] My respects to the Presidium members, foreign guests, dear comrades and friends:

At a time when all our people are emulating in building and defending the motherland, and because of the rapid rebirth of our country, it is with great pride and elation that we welcome the traditional anniversary of our army. We hail our combatants who have achieved immense successes and who have overcome many tests and trials in the struggle for national liberation. They have attacked the French, driven out the U.S. imperialists and toppled the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- that subservient lackey of the Beijing big-nation expansionist-hegemonists -- and restored our national independence, brought happiness to our people and ensured their right to be treated as human beings and citizens. We miss those of our combatants who cannot be with us here today because they are firmly wielding their weapons around the clock to defend the motherland and our revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades and friends,

In the struggle against the French colonialist aggressors, thanks to the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and at the call of the motherland to join the revolutionary struggle movement of the masses, the outstanding sons and daughters of the Kampuchean people rose up and armed themselves to fight against the enemy to achieve national salvation.

Starting from small militia units and groups equipped with primitive weapons maintained, supported and fed by the people and struggling for the cause of national liberation and the interests of the people our army fought and won victory after victory, growing up gradually into the Issarak army which was the forefather of our present people's army.

Since its founding, the growth of our army has been linked with the struggle alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. This close militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries helped our revolution to overcome many obstacles and trials and to score victories over the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. In particular, at the beginning of 1979, once again, thanks to the immense and sincere assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people and army, our revolutionary armed forces together with the people rose up eagerly and violently crushed the clique of traitors Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan -- the out-and-out valets of the Beijing expansionists -- completely liberating the whole country and saving our people from genocide.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and KUFNCD, enjoying the assistance of the Vietnamese combatants and experts who carry out their internationalist duty in our country in conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries, our armed forces have surmounted difficult tests in struggle and in concrete labor. They have developed rapidly and achieved many exploits on the battlefields. They have succeeded in promoting agitation work among the masses and building revolutionary bases in various villages and communes, thus creating solid foundations for the revolution. Many units, combatants and cadres have been presented with decorations and the army as a whole has been awarded the national defense medal, first class, by the state. [end recording]

Later, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers talked about the multifaceted development of the country, which proves the success of the revolution. At the same time, the speech dealt with the maneuvers of the expansionists, imperialists and their lackeys who are colluding to oppose the independence of the Kampuchean people in a senseless manner. Afterwards, it noted the valiant efforts of our people to build the country and withstand the sabotage activities of their enemies. The speech also clearly pointed out that the task of national defense is a duty of the whole party, people and army.

Dealing with the campaign to create exploits marking the 31st founding anniversary of the revolutionary army, the speech called for movement to implement the "four goods." First, it advised us to make every effort to strengthen and enhance the national defense task by instilling a high level of political consciousness into all villages and communes and exhorting them to hate and despise our enemies so they will heighten their vigilance, frustrate the enemy's maneuvers, carry out mass agitation work and productive labor, and to build firm and strong revolutionary forces with strong administrative apparatuses, mass organizations and militia forces. We must also train understanding, efficient and responsible cadres who will implement all policies, directives, decisions and orders of the higher authorities and state well and who are imbued with a high sense of political unanimity and enjoy the affection, esteem and solidarity of the people.

Second, the speech advised the whole party and all people to contribute to the consolidation of the armed forces to enable them to become fully qualified to defend our territorial integrity.

On this point, the speech urged the building of regular, regional and militia forces imbued with a high degree of political consciousness, a resolute will to fight and win, and great courage and determination to defeat all enemies. Further, these forces must be well disciplined, have a high level of combat readiness, be skilled in combat tactics and work, have high cultural standards, have the potential to become a regular and modern army, be closely attached to the people and display all the characteristics of being an army of the people, by the people and for the people.

The speech also advised that party leadership over the army be further expended and that attention be given to building party bases and core groups, educating the combatants and improving the material and cultural conditions of the combatants. It urged that resolute opposition be directed against rankist and militarist behavior among the cadres, which is a source of weakness in the combat efficiency of the army.

Regarding the third point, the speech taught that the militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people and army and with other fraternal countries should be enhanced. It stressed that solidarity is a matter of life and death for our country. As the fourth party congress resolutions noted: The annals of the Kampuchean revolution which span more than half a century clearly show that whenever the Kampuchean revolution was linked with the Vietnamese revolution there was always victory.

On the fourth point, the speech advised that solidarity among the people should be increased in order to better defend and build the motherland. The revolution is a cause for the masses, therefore, it depends on the people to bring it to victory. In order to strengthen and expand the solidarity and allegiance of the entire people, the speech called for educating the people so that they will thoroughly and profoundly grasp all policies of the party, front and state and turn these policies into daily revolutionary activities for the masses. It also urged the immediate strengthening and broadening the National United Front and vigorously expanding the mass organizations from the central to grass-roots levels in order to increase the number of revolutionary forces with every passing day. The administrative apparatuses at all levels, particularly in the villages and communes, should be expanded so that the state power will become the true representative of the people's interests, clearly understand its authority and duty, wholeheartedly serve the people and resolutely overcome rankist behavior and aloofness from the people.

In conclusion, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers praised our Kampuchean people for the progress of the country and for their readiness to fulfill their tasks. He also thanked the friendly countries for their sincere aid and conveyed his greetings to the families of the combatants and of those who have rendered service to the revolution. He said:

[Begin recording] On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the front, state organs and the Kampuchean people, I would like to extend my thanks to the glorious VCP, to the Vietnamese state organs and to the fraternal heroic Vietnamese people and army who are carrying out their glorious internationalist duty by sincerely, resolutely, consistently and effectively assisting and supporting our Kampuchean people. [applause]

I would like to extend my thanks to the parties, governments and peoples of Laos, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, to all other countries and to many international organizations for sincerely supporting and assisting our Kampuchean revolution and people. [applause] On this occasion, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Government, I would like to convey greetings to the families of the fallen combatants and disabled soldiers and the families of those who have rendered great services to our Kampuchean motherland. [applause] We wholeheartedly admire all the cadres and combatants in all units of the armed forces who have brilliantly carried out the tasks assigned them by the party, state and people. [applause] I wholeheartedly praise the industriousness and ingenuity of all our people who, in a joint effort, have rapidly brought our beloved country back to life. [end recording]

PREM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON KHMER COALITION

BK231404 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon spoke to newsmen at Government House today. Asked about the reported plan of Prince Sihanouk to come to Thailand this Saturday [26 June], the prime minister said he believed Prince Sihanouk will come because he will have to go to Kampuchea to see his people. The prime minister said it is up to Prince Sihanouk if he wants to come to Thailand in an official capacity. We will accord him an official reception if he makes an official visit. If he merely wants us to provide him conveniences we will do so also. Thailand is the only transit place if he is to go to Kampuchea. Asked if the Prime Minister will meet with Prince Sihanouk, the prime minister said he will meet with the prince if that is what the prince wants.

Asked if the establishment of the coalition government in Kampuchea will bring about a change in the overall situation, the prime minister said Thailand will be able to safeguard itself regardless of the situation in Kampuchea, and the stronger the Kampucheans become, the easier they can safeguard their country. Asked if Thailand is ready to face a situation which might affect its security, the prime minister said he are always ready. He said Thailand has plenty of experience regarding border problems and we are ready to face any situation. He does not, however, anticipate any problem.

Asked if a loose coalition in Kampuchea will make national administration difficult there, the prime minister said we must wait and see how the administration will take shape, but noted that Prince Sihanouk is an experienced administrator and so are the other two leaders. They should be able to come up with ideas which will benefit Kampuchea.

Asked if the successful joining of the Kampuchean factions will result in more arms activities in Kampuchea, the prime minister said he believed there are trends in that direction because there could be more fighting as both opposing sides grow stronger.

Asked what Thailand's position will be if the Kampuchean factions should ask for assistance, the prime minister said he expects that there would be requests for assistance. Thailand must, however, consult other ASEAN countries about assistance to the Kampucheans for the sake of consensus. Assistance will be in the forms which will help the Kampucheans to be able to govern themselves and of course be in the forms which we can provide. The assistance will have to be jointly agreed to by the other ASEAN countries. Such assistance must not conflict with our national interests -- this is the principle which every country must uphold.

The prime minister also told newsmen that a royal decree has been issued appointing Suthi Singsane deputy finance minister to replace Phaichit Uathawikun who has resigned.

Further Report

BK231451 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Statement to newsmen by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on 23 June at Government House -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The ASEAN countries have always tried to get the leaders of the three Kampuchean factions to join together. This has been the common view of all the ASEAN nations. Now it has been achieved, it should be a cause of joy for all ASEAN. Besides, I believe this coalition will increase the credibility of both ASEAN and the Kampucheans in the eyes of the world. ASEAN itself will surely attract greater credibility from international circles for its achievement in bringing the three Kampuchean factions together.

Democratic Kampuchea will benefit from the coalition. What is clear is that it will get more votes when the seating issue comes before the United Nations General Assembly in September. That means Democratic Kampuchea will be in a stronger position in view of recognition it gets from the United Nations.

As for Thailand, we believe this will elicit a more favorable response toward the UN resolution or the international conference on Kampuchea. Countries like Australia which have withdrawn their recognition from Democratic Kampuchea might think about reviewing their position as a result of the coalition success.

Now, regarding the problem of security for Thailand, I believe the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions will strengthen their forces.

#### On Military Aid to Coalition

BK231151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 23 Jun (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon today said Thailand would "consider in consultation with ASEAN" any request for military aid from the new coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. Addressing a rare press conference at Government House, Gen. Prem said Thailand's policy towards the new coalition government was to "help it become self-reliant." But he stressed any aid Thailand might extend to the new coalition would come only after consultations with its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines.

Asked if this would include military aid, the Thai leader said "if they make the request, we would consider it in consultation with ASEAN."

Gen. Prem hailed success in the formation of the coalition as a move that would benefit Cambodians and increase the credibility of ASEAN.

In the battlefield, the coalition would strengthen Cambodian forces seeking to drive out of Cambodia the estimated 180,000-strong Vietnamese army, he said. But the greater strength of the resistance force might lead to more violent clashes, he noted. Thailand was prepared to meet any fall-out from an escalation in the fighting, he affirmed.

#### NATIONS REVIEW ON SIHANOUK'S UPCOMING VISIT

BK240342 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk Can Do Much To Enhance Credibility"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has assumed various titles during the long period he ruled Kampuchea but he was usually called chef d'etat. And now as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the government that is recognized by the United Nations, he is again the chef d'etat. When Sihanouk visits Thailand on Saturday, it will be about a quarter of a century since he visited this country. Somehow, he is very cautious about what he says about Thailand because he seems to take it for granted that he is disliked in Thailand. Sure there was much bad blood between Thailand and Kampuchea over 20 years ago when Kampuchea laid claim to Khao Phra Wihan and took the claim to the International Court of Justice at the Hague where on some technical legal grounds, Thailand lost the case.

But he would be totally wrong to think that after all this time Thailand bears any personal animosity towards him. Since that time, the whole geopolitical picture of this region has changed, and what is more important is Kampuchea itself is in a state of flux and is currently a victim of Vietnamese aggression. If in the interests of his country and his people, Sihanouk can forgive the Khmer Rouge who had kept him under house arrest for more than two years, then much of the past acrimony can be forgotten. Sihanouk must also remember that Thailand, as one of the ASEAN members, was at the forefront in bringing about the coalition.

Sihanouk's present visit to Thailand must necessarily be of a business-like nature since, as the head of the coalition, he should join Khieu Samphan and Son Sann on Kampuchean soil to set up the government and attend to various details that will follow. But Sihanouk himself does not seem to be sure of his future role. For some years he has been staying in Beijing and in Pyongyang and has not been able to play an influential role in Kampuchea -- his Moulinaka faction has some troops inside Kampuchea, but the brunt of the Vietnamese attacks have been taken by the Khmer Rouge.

Once the details of the coalition have been announced from Kampuchean soil so that it would not be considered a government-in-exile and administrative details attended to, he would be free to travel extensively to drum up support for the coalition. From our point of view, the first task of the coalition is to establish its credibility internationally. Sihanouk, definitely the best-known Kampuchean, has shored up a lot of prestige during the time before he was ousted in a coup. And he is ideally suited to win backing from the Third World countries.

We sincerely hope that he will not again become a recluse in Beijing or Pyongyang. For instance, the non-aligned grouping at present is following the "empty seat formula" as far as Kampuchea, which is a member, is concerned. Soon there will be a non-aligned summit in Baghdad and there is much that Sihanouk could personally do to obtain recognition for the coalition.

#### INTERIOR MINISTER TALKS ON LAO BORDER INCIDENT

BK231202 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[excerpt] Commenting on the Lao shooting on Thailand's Mekong River patrol boats, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said the matter is over now. The Thai ambassador in Laos had protested to Laos over the incident, but Laos said it was not responsible for what had happened. That was politics, the interior minister said. He said relations are difficult when it is not based on mutual sincerity. Thailand therefore will have to be careful of every step it takes and must be prepared for anything which might happen.

On his meeting with the Malaysian deputy prime minister on 21 June, the interior minister said they held consultations on the work of the Thai-Malaysian border committee. The Malaysian deputy prime minister and the interior minister are both co-chairmen of the committee representing their respective countries. There is no problem at present concerning the situation along the Thai-Malaysian border. Asked whether there had been any agreement on a prisoner exchange, the interior minister said they had not talked about that arrangement yet. So far, there has only been a cabinet decision to have the Foreign Ministry study this issue. The interior minister said, in his opinion, if there is to be any arrangement on prisoner exchanges, it should be with all countries, and not only with Malaysia alone.

#### BANGKOK REPORTS INCREASE IN THAI-LAO TRADE

BK210630 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] According to the Bank of Thailand, Thai-Lao trade has improved following a general decline in 1981. During the first 3 months of this year, Thailand exported 249.9 million baht worth of goods to Laos, as compared with 101.9 million during the same period in 1981. Most of Thai exports to Laos were consumer goods. Imports from Laos during the first 3 months of 1982 amounted to 8.3 million baht, as compared with 9.4 million baht for the same period of 1981. The above figures show that Thailand enjoyed 241.6 million baht in trade surplus with Laos during the first 3 months of 1982.

AFP CITES NGUYEN CO THACH ON KHMER COALITION

BK231100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 23 Jun 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, 23 June (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said today that Tuesday's signing in Kuala Lumpur of a tripartite Cambodian coalition agreement "does not bother Vietnam at all," adding that Hanoi was still prepared to make a "gesture" if Thailand stopped aiding the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Thach, who spoke to AFP in a break during the inaugural session of Vietnam's National Assembly, said the agreement between the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and anti-communist groupings led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann "changed nothing" in the situation.

The new coalition government was merely another attempt to mask the "odious features" of the Khmer Rouge regime, headed by Pol Pot during its five years in power when (according to Vietnamese estimates) some two million Cambodians were massacred, in a bid to maintain the Khmer Rouge in the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, Mr Thach said in substance. "No one is fooled by this manoeuvre," he said.

Vietnam, however, was still prepared to make a "gesture" if Thailand ceased giving aid to the Khmer Rouge, he added. This gesture could be a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia, where between 180,000 and 200,000 Hanoi troops are propping the Heng Samrin Phnom Penh regime, observers said.

It seemed increasingly likely that when the Indochinese foreign ministers meet, probably in Ho Chi Minh City, in early July they will decide on a unilateral partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to show "good will," the observers said.

Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said in an interview on June 18 that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were ready to make such a gesture "if there were positive signs" from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.

Although ASEAN support for the anti-Vietnamese coalition could hardly qualify as a "positive sign," observers believed that it was not enough to make the Vietnamese give up the idea of a "gesture," particularly as some ASEAN countries, notably Indonesia, have reaffirmed the necessity of a dialogue with Hanoi.

Mr Thach did express regret that ASEAN should make the mistake of "playing the Chinese political game" by agreeing to a role in the setting up of the coalition. However, there seems to be no question that his visits to Burma, Singapore and Malaysia in mid-July and to Indonesia and the Philippines later this year will still take place. Hanoi attaches great importance to the visits, as it favours dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

Mr Thach said that Vietnam and Cambodia were "not in a hurry" to see the Cambodian seat in the United Nations voted to the Heng Samrin government. The world body has next to consider the question of Cambodian accreditation after the beginning of its next session in September.

Observers noted that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were now well in command of the ground situation in Cambodia and apparently regarded the setting up of the coalition as merely a disagreeable incidental. The only thing really likely to irritate them would be if countries which had hitherto voted for the Cambodian seat to be left vacant voted for the coalition government now that it was more "presentable." Vietnam in any case considers that the coalition government is "doomed to failure" because of the dissensions between the participants.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said Prince Sihanouk would find his presence in the coalition government to be "a bad thing" for himself. "Twice is too many times," Mr Thach said, alluding to the fact Prince Sihanouk lent the Khmer Rouge his prestige by remaining head of state at the beginning of their regime before they stripped him of the title in 1976 and made him into a virtual prisoner in his own palace.

Some observers here believe that Hanoi might even be quite pleased that Prince Sihanouk, who might have retained some popularity in Cambodia, should have openly compromised himself with the Khmer Rouge, execrated by the population for their extreme cruelty while in power.

ENVOY WARNS ASEAN ON SUPPORT FOR KHMERS

BK240643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The support of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the newly-formed anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government posed a danger for ASEAN members themselves, Vietnamese envoy in Jakarta Trinh Xuan Lang was today reported as having said.

The leading Jakarta newspaper KOMPAS quoted Mr Lang as saying: "I would like to stress and warn ASEAN members that in this way (supporting the coalition government) they have made a most dangerous example for themselves."

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and two anti-communist groupings headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann respectively signed an agreement in Kuala Lumpur this week to set up a tripartite coalition government.

Mr Lang said China still used pro-Chinese rebels in its subversive activities to oppose the legal governments of ASEAN members. ASEAN had been trapped by China into supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition government which is only a trick of Beijing and the United States to cover up the tarnished image of the Khmer Rouge and to defend its occupancy of the Cambodian seat in the United Nations, he said.

The ambassador was quoted as saying "ASEAN now supports China by backing the coalition government and this can be regarded as defiance towards the Cambodian people." The ambassador said the coalition government was like a "forced marriage" and added: "Who forced it? Everybody knows." He described the coalition government as an attempt to "put three horses which often fight each other into one stable." None of the three signatories of the declaration on the coalition government had the right to represent the Cambodian people, because they all had obeyed Chinese interests, he said.

The current pro-Vietnam government in Phnom Penh had been given a mandate through a general election, he said, adding, "If you mean that another election arranged by ASEAN must take place, this is completely impossible."

Meanwhile in an editorial, KOMPAS said the coalition government should not rely on China in carrying out the struggle. "For Vietnam it is like a red rag in front of a bull, and certainly the coalition government will not agree that the Vietnamese in Cambodia be replaced by the Chinese," the paper said.

TOKYO EMBASSY DENIES GUERRILLAS' PRESENCE

OW171037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 17, KYODO -- The Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo has denied the existence of organized antigovernment guerrilla activities in Vietnam, which were reported here last week.

The report was part of Sino-U.S. propaganda against Vietnam, the embassy said in a recent statement. The embassy statement was made in response to Japanese press reports that a Vietnamese refugee temporarily resettled in Japan had taken part in a battle against Vietnamese communist troops while visiting his homeland as a "tourist."

The unidentified Vietnamese had claimed in letters to Japan that he had fought Vietnamese Government forces. The refugee also said the antigovernment guerrilla group concerned has received financial assistance from Vietnamese living in Japan.

While admitting the existence of "reactionary" elements in Vietnam, the embassy statement said they are no more than bandits, victimizing villagers in remote areas. There is no organized resistance or antigovernment guerrilla movement in Vietnam, the statement added.

#### SRV JOINS NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

OW171919 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 17 -- Proceeding from its consistent policy of peace and in conformity with United Nations statements and resolutions on curbing the nuclear arms race, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to subscribe to the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, declared Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament on June 6. Vo Dong Giang pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were exacerbating international tension, undermining East-West detente, stepping up the arms race, and opposing disarmament, national independence and sovereignty, and world peace and security.

"The well-known peace programme adopted by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at its 26th Congress and the Soviet Union's recent proposals eloquently prove that the Soviet Government places the elimination of the nuclear catastrophe above all other interests," he said. "As a non-nuclear country threatened by a nuclear country, the R.S.V. firmly supports the proposal for an international accord protecting all non-nuclear countries as initiated in 1978," Vo Dong Giang continued.

Vo Dong Giang said: "In the tension now prevailing in many parts of continents, the removal of hotbeds of war has become urgent, the S.R.V. supports the establishments of peace and nuclear-free zones in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, Europe, Northern Europe, the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. The establishment of such zones must be based on respect for the interests and aspirations of the countries in these regions and must be free of interference and intimidation by outside powers. As an Asian country, Vietnam welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the proposal made by the Peoples Republic of Mongolia for a convention of non-aggression and renunciation of use of war among the Asian and Pacific countries.

"On Southeast Asia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic representing the other two Indochinese countries at the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, advanced a seven-point proposal of peaceful co-existence among countries in the region. This proposal and others made at the various Indochinese ministerial conferences are still standing. Vietnam will spare no effort to join the other Indochinese countries in discussion with the ASEAN countries for peaceful settlement of conflicts and differences between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries through negotiations in the spirit that Southeast Asian problems be solved by Southeast Asian countries themselves on the principles of equality, friendship, mutual respect and understanding, consideration of one another's legitimate interests, common consent, non-imposition, non-interference from outside, without the use of force or threat of force in their relations. This will create favourable conditions for setting up a region of peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia.

"It is clear that interference and threat on the part of Beijing and Washington are the main obstacle to the establishment of a region of peace, stability and co-operation in Southeast Asia. For this reason the Southeast Asian problem does not mean a problem between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. It is the question of doing away with the interference and threat from China and United States so that the countries in this region may set up a region of peace as conceived by them. Which has been pointed out in the final statement of the first special session. [sentence as received]

"The Vietnamese delegation expresses its most cherished hope that this session will reflect the common, prevailing demand of millions of people around the world for an end to the arms race and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, which will help to improve the international atmosphere on the basis of protecting the independence, sovereignty and security of all nations, and to create necessary conditions for social and economic development of all countries especially the developing countries, in justice and democracy."

"The Vietnamese delegation holds that state leaders should heed the voice of people of all walks of life on all continents who have different political views but who all want world peace and are makers of history. We maintain that it is necessary to go ahead with preparations for a world-wide disarmament conference as soon as possible."

#### HANOI HAILS USSR PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK231418 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union's new peace proposal has touched on the burning and vital problem of our era. Facts show that Washington and other reactionary forces are frenziedly stepping up their arms buildup, especially nuclear arms buildup.

In 1948, the United States had only some 150 atomic bombs. Now it possesses almost 10,000 strategic nuclear units. Each unit has a bigger explosive charge than the atomic bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. This constitutes a serious threat to world peace. An urgent problem facing mankind is to check the occurrence of a nuclear disaster to defend mankind's civilization and the people's lives.

Stemming from its responsibility toward mankind's destiny, the Soviet Union has unilaterally put forth a very important proposal to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. If all nuclear countries do like the Soviet Union, there will be no nuclear war and the complete ban of the use of nuclear weapons can be realized. This is the desire of the majority of the world people. Worthy of notice is that through its proposal, the Soviet Union intends to enhance the trust in the relations among countries and in putting conditions for disarmament.

The U.S. press has remarked that the new Soviet peace proposal is blow dealt at Reagan's warlike policy. Meanwhile, people throughout the world welcome this Soviet peace proposal as a great contribution to disarmament and preventing the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet initiative is embarrassing the United States and other Western countries. In his speech at the UNGA on 17 June, U.S. President Reagan tried to elude the Soviet proposal. Moreover, he spoke ill of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and reiterated the deceitful proposal he made in November last year. He even called his proposal the calendar for peace. But as the New York TIMES has pointed out, Reagan's speech is not his policy. The Reagan administration will be judged not through its words but it deeds.

If Mr. Reagan really desires world peace as he claimed, he should respond to the Soviet initiative. At present, the Reagan administration is planning the use of some \$1,600 billion for military expenditures and the production of deployment of nuclear and other strategic weapons in the coming 5 years -- about \$1 billion a day.

President Brezhnev said that the world people are entitled to demand that the United States and other nuclear countries respond to the Soviet proposal. We demand that they must act in response to the interests and aspirations of the world people.

SRV, SIERRA LEONE ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES

BK240134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[SRV Foreign Ministry's "Recent" Communiqué]

[Text] With the desire to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Sierra Leone, the SRV Government and the Sierra Leone Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level effective on 24 June 1982.

SRV, PRK SIGN AGREEMENT ON WATER CONSERVATION

OW201545 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 20 -- An agreement on cooperation in water conservancy between Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed in Ho Chi Minh City during a visit from June 7-18 of a Kampuchean delegation headed by Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol. Under this agreement, the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy will provide technical aid and a quantity of building materials and equipment to help repair and restore existing irrigation works and build new ones in Kampuchea. It will also help the Kampuchean side in zoning, surveying and designing irrigation systems and training water conservancy technicians.

During its stay, the Kampuchean delegation visited the Dau Tieng Irrigation project in Tay Ninh Province, a number of high-yield rice-growing areas, and small and medium-sized water works in An Giang Province and the irrigation engineering factory No. 276 in Ho Chi Minh City.

HAIPHONG, KOMPONG SOM SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW201553 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 20 -- A bilateral cooperation protocol was signed between Haiphong and its Kampuchean sister city, Kompong Son, during a recent ten-day visit to Kampuchea of a delegation of Haiphong port city headed by Le Thanh Duong, deputy secretary of the city committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese delegation was seen off by Chan Phin, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and other officials.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK231534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Communiqué No. 1 of the Third Session of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] On 23 June, the Seventh National Assembly of the SRV opened its Third Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Attending the session were Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and party and state leaders. Also present were deputies from all parts of the country.

At exactly 0800, the deputies paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. At 0830, on behalf of the chairman of the National Assembly, Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Nghiem Xuan Yem delivered the opening speech and presided over the session.

In the morning, the National Assembly heard a report of the Council of Ministers on elaboration of the penal code and a draft on the general part of the juridical system of the SRV, read by Minister and General Secretary of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Huu Thu.

In the afternoon, the session was presided over by vice chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Xien. The National Assembly continued to hear the resolutions of the Council of State on the appointment and dismissal of a number of members of the Council of Ministers during the period following the second session of the National Assembly, submitted by Vice Chairman of the Council of State Le Thanh Nghi for approval.

Minister of Finance Chu Tam Thuc, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, reported on budgetary bills for 1982; Chief of the People's Supreme Court Pham Hung reported on the work of the People's Supreme Court; chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate reported on the work of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; and deputy head of the board of the contest for the composition of the new national anthem and chairman of the jury board of the contest for the composition of the national anthem Cu Huy Can reported on the progress of the composition.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON HO CHI MINH'S BIRTHDAY

BK240652 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No. 5 in Vietnamese May 82 pp 1-3

[Editorial marking 92th anniversary of President Ho's Birth: "Under the Great President Ho Chi Minh's Banner"]

[Text] This year, our entire party, army and people celebrate President Ho's birth anniversary in a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere of greeting the success of the fifth party congress.

Continuing to implement President Ho's sacred testament, the fifth party congress reviewed the revolutionary movement in our country over the past years; outlined the strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; set forth the guidelines, tasks and main economic and social objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's; decided policies and measures on the development of the party with a view to increasing the party's combativity; and elected a new party Central Committee. The congress was a new milestone on the path of long-term revolutionary struggle of our people for national independence and socialism.

Since President Ho's passing away, acting on his sacred testament our entire party and all our armed forces and people have struggled arduously and registered great victories. We have defeated the U.S. imperialists and completely liberated the southern part of the fatherland. We have unified the country quickly on the state level, promulgated the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and established a system of dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country. We have fought and defeated the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their lackeys on the northern and southwestern fronts, defending firmly the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We have restored, transformed and built the economy; transformed and developed culture; and maintained political security. We have strengthened the militant alliance and formed a firm and steady interdependent posture of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. We have strengthened militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community. The position of our country has been enhanced in the world arena. These victories have brought our revolution to a new, more stable strategic position compared to the past, creating greater possibilities for firmly defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism.

At present, our country, while enjoying peace, has to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our entire party and all our soldiers and people now have two strategic tasks: Successfully building socialism and standing combat ready to defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Only by fulfilling these two strategic tasks will we be able to fully implement President Ho's testament.

Building socialism is our primary task. Success in building socialism will make our country powerful and prosperous and enable our people to live a plentiful and happy life. President Ho has advised us in his testament: "Our party must devise very sound plans for developing the economy and culture in order to improve constantly the people's living standards." Continuing to act on his behest, the fifth party congress outlined the orientation and tasks to further develop the national economy, readjust the economic structure and push forward socialist transformation with a view to basically stabilizing the economic and social situation and meeting the most pressing and essential requirements in our people's material and cultural life. The number one target of the economic program devised by the congress is to solve the food problem of society firmly and steadily and to satisfy adequately clothing needs and other essential demands of the people. Let us do our best to implement the resolutions of the congress and successfully build socialism in our country so that our people will enjoy a plentiful and happy life, as President Ho has long expected.

Social construction goes along with the defense of the socialist fatherland. Lenin has said that a revolution is of value only when it is capable of defending itself. President Ho said on his visit to King Hung's temple: "The Hung Dynasty founded the nation, you and I must join hands in defending it." The fifth party congress also outlined our people's immediate tasks in national defense, namely, to resolutely defeat the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage, successfully perform the task of maintaining political security, public order and social safety, while ensuring that the country is always powerful enough and ready to triumph over the enemy in all eventualities. Defending the fatherland is the sacred right and obligation of every citizen. Implementing the resolutions of the congress, let every Vietnamese citizen heighten vigilance and combat readiness in order to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

To fulfill these strategic tasks, it is imperative to strengthen the combativity and improve the leadership abilities of the party. Achieving unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's revolutionary line is a prime requirement of the party-building task. President Ho taught us in his testament: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and our people. All comrades from the Central Committee to chapters should preserve the party's unity as they do the apple of their eye." President Ho further advised: "Our party is a ruling party. Every party member and cadre must truly be imbued with revolutionary ethics and be frugal, incorruptible and absolutely impartial. It is necessary to keep our party absolutely pure so as to be worthy as the leader and the faithful servant of the people. Imbued with President Ho's views on party building, the fifth party congress has set forth the key current party-building task, namely to continue to enhance the party's working class character and make the party strong in political, ideological and organizational aspects. This is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the party's line. We must improve the party's leadership abilities in the cause of socialist construction and national defense. We must make our party constantly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature so that it will remain as a truly pure party that has a high combativity and which is attached closely to the people. Implementing the resolution of the congress on the party-building task, let us endeavor to make this task a success and help the party fulfill its duties satisfactorily in the new stage.

We are now in a fairly complex situation. We have won great victories and scored great achievements, but we have also committed some mistakes concerning policies and economic management, and we are faced with numerous difficulties. The demands concerning the people's daily life, the defense of the country and the building of material and technical bases of socialism are particularly urgent and great. The new stage has imposed difficult but very glorious tasks on us. Our party and people, having gone through a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, are experienced in overcoming difficulties. They have never shrunk from difficulties.

The fifth party congress has illuminated the way for us to advance. In light of the resolutions of the congress, we are determined to overcome difficulties and fulfill our revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

Under the great President Ho Chi Minh's banner, our entire party and all our soldiers and people should exert every effort to turn the resolutions of the congress into reality in the everyday life and bring the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland to complete victory.

REVIEW OF JUNE ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW231001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] [Three-minute passage indistinct] production of nuclear weapons and neutron bombs with the turning of the European Continent into a limited nuclear battlefield and with the creation of hotbeds of tension and regional conflict in many areas of the Earth. Consequently, all nations must raise high their vigilance and struggle resolutely to preserve peace and frustrate all acts of war by the imperialists, led by U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's talks at the fifth congress of Vietnamese women, "Bring the Women's Movement Up to the Level of Our People's Great Socialist Revolution."

Next is the article, "To Open a New Development in Our Country's Women's Movement" by Comrade Nguyen Thi Nhu, deputy chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union. The article deals with the implementation of the guidelines and tasks set forth at the fifth party congress for the Vietnam Women's Union, in which to motivate women to participate in socialist construction and national defense constitutes the primary guidelines and tasks, and to solve problems relating to women's interests and livelihood, to achieve equality between the sexes and to train in the qualities of new women constitute the second most important task in the work of motivating women.

The article says: The only path the union can take is to satisfactorily perform propaganda and motivation work so that the masses will voluntarily and enthusiastically carry out their assigned tasks. The various grassroots levels of the union should be in closer contact with the masses and know how to coordinate with various sectors, considering this as a principle in the union's mode of action. In order to perform well the union's tasks in the new situation and in order to improve the method of action that must be well coordinated with various sectors and echelons of the union, particularly at the central and provincial levels, we must strengthen survey and research work to grasp the problems which the union has to resolve.

We must strengthen the training and fostering of cadres for the women's movement, aimed at raising the motivation of women to a higher level having a scientific, theoretical base and a more solid mass character and practice.

On the occasion of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary, TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an article written for it by Comrade Dimitur Stanshev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, "Georgi Dimitrov, The Great Internationalist." Georgi Dimitrov was an outstanding representative of new-style Leninist revolutionaries, a great son of the Bulgarian working class, a leader and teacher of the Communist Party and all the people of Bulgaria.

Outlining the salient points in Dimitrov's thoughts, the article points out: His strength, greatness and magnetism stemmed first from his boundless confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in his creativeness regarding Marxism-Leninism in revolutionary theory and practice.

For Dimitrov, proletarian internationalism was the fundamental point in the whole theory and policy of proletarian parties and an irreplaceable weapon in the struggle of the enslaved and oppressed working class and masses of the people. Regarding the Soviet Union, Dimitrov affirmed: The litmus test to gauge the sincerity and purity of each activist in the workers' movement, of each workers party and each organization of working people, and of each member of the democratic parties in capitalist countries lies in their attitude toward the great country of socialism.

The article also highlights Dimitrov's thoughts on the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on all of the main problems of our era, particularly those relating to war and peace and to the dialectical unity between the patriotism and internationalism of the working class. Dimitrov himself was a shining example of the coordination of patriotism and internationalism in the practice of class struggle.

Next is Comrade Nguyen Khanh Toan's article "Some problems on training the young generation in communism." Dealing with the basic problems of the training of the young generation in communism, the article stresses: Its primary responsibility is to train the youth in noble virtues as the core of the quality and nature of new-type men. The five teachings given to children by Uncle Ho constitute a lively, creative and attractive condensation. They are simple, while profound, in accordance with the content and spirit of communist principles. In essence, they are a platform, a plan for building new-type men in all aspects -- virtue, will and aesthetics -- in a manner fully compatible with the situation of our country and people.

According to the author, communist education, in order to be systematic and consistent, must be carried out and developed uniformly in three fields: teaching communist ideology and virtues, and training and meeting challenges in realistic activities in accordance with the communist spirit.

This month's magazine also carries Comrade Ha Xuan Truong's article "The Relationship of Art and Literature With Politics." The article points out: Because of the special character of art and literature and because of their close relationship with the political state of society, there are always two trends in the development of literature: One, to participate in political struggle, considering it as the mission of art and literature, artists and writers; and two, to detach oneself from the political struggle, considering politics as something binding art and literature, depriving them of their freedom. In reality, the second trend is illusory and has been misused by the bourgeoisie.

After affirming our party's viewpoint on art and literature, the article praises the majority of our artists and writers for holding fast to the party's stand and viewpoint and for being inclined to receive the new, continue the artistic path dear to their hearts and register noteworthy achievements. The article at the same time criticizes deviations in a section of artists and writers.

Commemorating Nguyen Dinh Chieu's 160th birth anniversary, this month's magazine carries Nguyen Tai Thu's article, "Our Nation's Staunch, Patriotic Fighter Towards the End of the 19th Century." Reviewing his outstanding activities against an eventful historical background, the article highlights the qualities and talents of Nguyen Dinh Chieu, a great patriot, a talented poet, a staunch fighter on the cultural and ideological front of our nation towards the end of the 19th century. The life and poetic and literary works of Nguyen Dinh Chieu were those of a fighter who fought and made sacrifices for the great cause.

Next is Comrade Phan Xuan Dot's article, "The Question of Coordinated Agricultural and Forestry Production in Our Country." The article shows that in our country, which is moving from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, the execution of the method of coordinating agriculture with forestry has great significance.

This coordination aims first at partially solving, on the spot, the requirements in grain and foodstuffs to fulfill the tasks and objectives in building up forestry, gradually engaging in harmonious production beneficial both to the economy and to the protection of the environment. Coordinating agriculture with forestry is simultaneously the direction to advance and a measure of strategic significance for developing forestry. At the same time, it is an inseparable part of a comprehensively developed agriculture. The article then deals with the forms and measures for achieving coordinated agricultural-forestry production.

This month's issue of the magazine also carries Comrade Hong Long's article "More Attention Should Be Given to Vocational Training." After analyzing our shortcomings in formulating and implementing the vocational training plan, the article stresses: Under current conditions, despite economic difficulties, the development of vocational training remains necessary and urgent because the training of workers is not only an economic question but also a very major and long-term political and social question.

Next is Dong Thao's article "Studying the Party's Economic Leadership," dealing with the question of studying the resolution on the development of strategic economy, the development of social economy, 5-year and annual economic development plans, economic policies of national scale, the economic management system and policies on economic management reform.

This month's magazine carries Nguyen Thanh's article "Uncle Ho and the Tours Congress," providing new materials on the Tours Congress which enable us to know more about some of his activities connected with this historical event.

Next is Tran Ngoc Thu's article, "The Leninist Attitude." The article shows that the Leninist attitude includes basic characteristics such as the uniting of party and science, unification of revolutionary ardor and action according to regulations, organizational mind, practical spirit, realistic sense, constant closeness to the grassroots and reality, close contact with the masses, assuring and developing the masses' right of collective mastery, the mass collective spirit, principled spirit and high sense of responsibility.

As for each cadre and party member , to train oneself in the Leninist attitude is the essential condition for satisfactorily fulfilling the revolutionary task entrusted him by the party and the people.

This month's magazine also carries Comrade Nong Quoc Chan's article, "Oppose the Enemy's Psychological Warfare at the Sino-Vietnamese Border." The Chinese reactionaries' psychological warfare tricks are very perfidious and varied. However, they center on trying to separate our different nationalities, separate the armed forces from the people, our party and administration from the masses, causing confusion and fear among the masses, so as to achieve their expansionist and hegemonic designs. The article points out: The struggle on the ideological and cultural front at the Sino-Vietnamese border will continue in many protracted and complicated forms. Our cultural, information, literary and artistic activities must be further strengthened to meet the requirements of the task of struggling against the enemy's psychological warfare and satisfy the spiritual life of the people of various nationalities and of the cadres and combatants of the people's armed forces at the northern border region.

Next is Thanh Tin's article, "The Reagan Administration's Military Strategy or the U.S. Impasse and Strategy." What is presently the Reagan administration's military strategy? That strategy does not have a definite name yet. But it is a belligerent, reckless and blind strategy. In Reagan's military strategy, all of its irrationality is revealed. Consequently, in itself, this strategy is carrying the elements of defeat.

STATISTICS ON RICE HARVEST, PLANTING REPORTED

BK220550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Last week, thanks to sunny and warm weather, the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice crop was carried out satisfactorily and the quantity of paddy falling on the ground or sprouting was smaller than in previous periods.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 June, the north had harvested 5th-month rice on 745,000 hectares or 70.4 percent of the cultivated area -- an average of 28,000 hectares per day and an increase of 1,000 hectares over the previous 10 days. Binh Tri Thien Province has already finished the harvesting of 5th-month rice while Haiphong City and Nghe Tinh Province have finished this work on approximately 90 percent of the cultivated area.

In addition, the north has sown 10th-month rice and upland rice on nearly 81,000 hectares. All these totals, however, are still low compared to the same period last year. The provinces in the Bac Bo Delta region have almost finished the sowing of early 10th-month rice seedlings on the planned area. In general, these rice seedlings are developing satisfactorily. The northern provinces have also secured more than 3.149 million tons of organic fertilizer -- an increase of nearly 160,000 tons over the same period last year -- and more than 28,900 tons of chemical fertilizer -- an increase of more than 12,600 tons over the same period last year.

As of 15 June, the southern provinces had planted summer-fall rice on 528,000 hectares or 80 percent of the planned acreage. Localities which have achieved a high percentage in planting this crop are Cuu Long, 111.9 percent; Dong Thap, 100.5 percent; and Hau Giang, 84 percent.

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN 10TH-MONTH RICE -- Ha Tuyen Province is striving to plant 50,000 hectares of rice in this year's 10th-month crop season. This figure, which includes 40,000 hectares of wet rice and 10,000 hectares of upland rice, shows an increase of some 2,000 hectares over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jun 82 BK]

THANH HOA GRAIN DELIVERY -- To date Thanh Hoa Province has delivered to state granaries more than 26,000 tons of grain collected from the winter-spring crop season. Efforts are being made by the province to purchase another 31,000 tons of grain at agreed-upon prices. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 82 BK]

PHU KHANH GRAIN DELIVERY -- As of 10 June, Phu Khanh Province had delivered to state granaries 32,000 tons of grain produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. This figure, which includes 3,300 tons of subsidiary crops, represents 51 percent of the grain collection norm for 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 82 BK]

DONG NAI SOYBEAN HARVEST -- Various localities specializing in short-term industrial crop cultivation are prepared to harvest 20,000 hectares of soybeans and peanuts during the rainy season. These localities have also manufactured additional ox-carts for the transportation of these crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 82 BK]

JAKARTA COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION

BK231514 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Signing of the Kuala Lumpur Agreement"]

[Text] The agreement to form a Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, signed by Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann in Kuala Lumpur and witnessed by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, was another historic event for Kuala Lumpur. It may be recalled that it was in Kuala Lumpur that the ASEAN declaration on the neutralization concept for Southeast Asia was signed in 1971.

The declaration on the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, which henceforth we will call the Kuala Lumpur agreement, will save Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

After the late 1978 Vietnamese invasion -- which succeeded in capturing Phnom Penh in a blitzkrieg-type attack early in 1979 -- Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations was threatened by attempts at the least to vacate it. It was only because the majority of UN member nations opposed the Vietnamese invasion -- and not because they supported the Khmer Rouge -- that the Democratic Kampuchean seat was saved.

In spite of this, it must be noted that in the last 3 years support at the UN General Assembly for continued acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea has decreased year by year. This has caused concern that at the forthcoming annual UN General Assembly session majority support might dwindle to minority support.

However, with the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government with Prince Sihanouk as president, majority support can at least be maintained.

Another noteworthy point was the statement by Sihanouk at a press conference on his arrival in Kuala Lumpur on Monday evening when he said that the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government will be set up within Kampuchean territory. He said: Since I shall be appointed president of Democratic Kampuchea I plan to stay on Kampuchean soil. If it proves to be impossible to stay in the interior region, I shall at least stay in an area near the Thai border, but on Kampuchean soil.

Thus, unlike the exiled Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, which he led from Beijing during the period 1970-1975, the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government will not be a government in exile. Sihanouk seems to have drawn a lesson from his own experience when he led a government in exile from Beijing. When he returned to Kampuchea with the expectation that he would be welcomed as a leader who had just won a big victory, he was instead toppled by the Khmer Rouge in a power struggle. He will not repeat this mistake, and so has decided to return to Kampuchea as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

The formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government at least reflects the political will of the Kampuchean resistance movements against Vietnamese military occupation which has already lasted more than 3 years. The political will of the Kampuchean resistance movements will grow enormously if the Vietnamese military occupation begins to upset the Kampucheans, considering the occupation an insult to their national honor.

SINO-U.S. RELATIONS 'SERIOUS THREAT' TO ASEAN

BK211359 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Southeast Asian countries feel concerned over the growing relations between the United States and China, because they pose a serious threat to ASEAN countries. This was stated by Minister Mokhtar in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine.

Mokhtar said that U.S. foreign policy is directed too much toward the interests of its global policy and the big powers by disregarding other factors. As an example, he cited that the United States is using its relations with China to balance its policy with the Soviet Union.

Minister Mokhtar said that ASEAN countries believed that U.S. relations with China should be balanced with its relations with Southeast Asia.

#### 25 INDONESIAN ARMY GENERALS RETIRED

BK180945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, June 18 (AFP) -- Some 25 of Indonesia's over 150 army generals have been retired as part of the government's rejuvenation program, an army spokesman said today.

Army Chief General Poniman gave the retired officers awards of appreciation for their contributions in the armed forces during the past 35 years at a ceremony at the army headquarters yesterday.

The officers included Major General Abdul Rahman Ramly (president director of the state tin company); Maj. Gen. Sumpono Bayuaji (former ambassador to Holland); Maj. Gen. Eddi Satara (inspector general of the Interior Ministry); and Brig. Gen. Herman Sarens Sudiro (former consul general in Tanzania).

#### IRAQI MINISTER OF STATE CALLS ON ADAM MALIK

BK211325 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamid 'Alwan, this afternoon called on Vice President Adam Malik to deliver Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's invitation letter to President Suharto to attend the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference to be held in Baghdad at the beginning of September 1982. The Iraqi minister of state arrived in Jakarta last night by special plane.

Before visiting Indonesia, the Iraqi president's special envoy had visited a number of other Asian countries, such as Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

MALAYSIAMALAYSIAN COMMENT ON KHMER COALITION FORMATION

## PM Congratulates Leaders

BK221417 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has congratulated the leaders of the three Kampuchean nationalist factions on their success in reaching agreement to form a coalition government in their country. He wished them well in their efforts to restore the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. The prime minister also reiterated Malaysia's support for the coalition. He made the statement when the three Kampuchean leaders called on him at his office in Parliament House. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie were also present.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed to the prime minister the coalition government's appreciation for Malaysia's role and hospitality in the efforts to reach an agreement. The three leaders signed a declaration earlier in the afternoon to establish a coalition government under which Prince Sihanouk becomes president, Mr Khieu Samphan, vice president, and Mr Son Sann, prime minister.

The major objective of the coalition is to present itself to the international community as a viable alternative to the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin regime. It will also campaign internationally for the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. It will also work toward the implementation of UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the people's rights to determine their own future. The new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will be represented at the UN General Assembly in September by Prince Sihanouk.

The minister of foreign affairs, who presided over the signing ceremony, says the document signed by the three leaders was an instrument to bring about the political solution to the problem of the foreign occupation of Kampuchea.

In an interview with RTM [Radio Television Malaysia], Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says the three Kampuchean factions, having already established solidarity, should now work with one voice toward the withdrawal of the occupation forces. This will enable elections to be held and for Kampuchea to be sovereign and independent again. Tan Sri Ghazali will be leaving on Thursday to report of the achievement of the Kuala Lumpur gathering to Dr Willy Pahr, chairman of the international conference on Kampuchea sponsored by the United Nations.

## Coalition Formation Hailed

BK231421 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

## [Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the life of every nation, there comes a time when men of vision, of courage and men of purpose will emerge to face the opportunity in a crisis to mould the destiny of the people and lead them to salvation and grandeur. That moment came for Kampuchea yesterday when Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann signed the declaration of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Kuala Lumpur.

For the first time the three groups fighting the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea agreed to become coalition partners of a government that is the sole, true representative of the Kampuchean nation and its people. Nearly 100 members of the United Nations had attested to this, and in sharp contrast, the Vietnam-imposed Heng Samrin group in Phnom Penh stands isolated, an embarrassment both to itself and its Vietnamese and Russian patrons. There is now a single government representing all those who are opposed to the foreign domination and military and political subjugation of Kampuchea. No one had any delusion about the enormity of the task facing the new coalition government -- the first of these being the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchean soil.

The Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, also pointedly reminded the three leaders that they owe it to the Kampuchean people to make the coalition government a viable and meaningful entity, so that those who perished fighting for the honor of Kampuchea did not die in vain.

The Khmer Rouge, Moulinaka and the KPNLF [Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front] have deep divisions between them that needed to be healed, so that a truly cohesive and united resistance movement can emerge in the task of restoring independence for Kampuchea.

But there are positive factors and these were evident at yesterday's signing ceremony that was witnessed by news correspondents from all over the world. The three factions have realized that they have a common enemy in the Vietnamese, who is greater and more dangerous than the petty squabbles and power plays among themselves. As Prince Sihanouk stated yesterday, there is a new spirit in Kampuchea that has identified Vietnam as its common enemy. He also accused the Vietnamese of attempting to Vietnamize Kampuchea by allowing Vietnamese to exploit Kampuchea's fish and other resources.

For the ASEAN nations, the coalition agreement is a sign of a positive move toward finding a political situation to the problem of the foreign occupation of Kampuchea. It will provide legitimacy to the Democratic Kampuchean Government and there is no doubt that, with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president, many more nations would come out in positive support of the broader-based government.

ASEAN nations can be expected to step up their humanitarian and economic aid and a few other nations can be expected to respond to Prince Sihanouk's international appeal for more military aid.

The situation in Kampuchea is not irreversible as maintained by Hanoi, for this means the acceptance of Vietnam's colonial and military subjugation of Kampuchea.

The formation of the Democratic Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Kuala Lumpur yesterday marked the beginning of the reemergence of an independent, united and proud Kampuchea.

#### No Military Aid Offered

BK201325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 20 (AFP) -- Malaysia will not offer military aid to the coalition expected to be formed soon by the three main anti-Vietnamese resistance groups in Cambodia, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

Dr. Mahathir said it was possible Malaysia would offer assistance for refugees, but added: "Malaysia will not extend military aid to the coalition government now or in the future because we do not want to interfere in military matters."

He said that the expected signing of an accord here this week on creation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition for Cambodia was a Malaysian effort "which appears to be heading towards success."

Dr Mahathir said whether it would be regarded as a "feather in the cap" for Malaysia would depend on public opinion. "For me, however, it constitutes an effort of our government and it looks like it will be a success," he said.

Khieu Samphan of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulinaka movement were expected to sign the coalition agreement here Tuesday.

#### SAKURAUCHI TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN LEADERS

BK191217 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Japan supports Malaysia's efforts in working toward the formation of a coalition government of the three resistance groups in Kampuchea. This message was conveyed by the visiting Japanese foreign minister, Mr Yoshio Sakuruchi, in talks with the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, in Kuala Lumpur.

A spokesman for Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] told newsmen they also discussed the possible relocation of certain Japanese industries in Malaysia. This will help transfer Japanese technology and knowhow to Malaysians. On the economy, Datuk Mahathir said it was not very healthy due to the low prices of export commodities and global recession. Malaysia would require more financial assistance from Japan. In this context the prime minister stressed that Malaysia should not be treated as a newly industrialized country but as a developing one.

Earlier, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi met the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie. He pledged that Japan would help Malaysia in its look East policy. In lien with this, a team of experts will be sent to Malaysia soon to assess its training and educational requirements. The experts will also recommend the fastest way of teaching Japanese to Malaysians intending to pursue studies and training in Japan.

Meets Prime Minister

OW191231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19 KYODO -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamed accepted an invitation to visit Japan in October during a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi here Saturday afternoon.

The prime minister also asked for visa exemptions for Malaysian students planning to study in Japan and exchanged views on Kampuchea during the meeting at his office in the Parliament building.

The invitation was contained in a letter from Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki which was hand delivered to Dr. Mahathir by Sakurauchi.

The Malaysian leader cited his government's "look East" policy of learning from Japan and Korea in asking Sakurauchi for visa exemptions for Malaysian students sent to Japan for vocational training. He also asked for more Japanese direct investment and economic cooperation, and for expanded technological cooperation in packaging, food processing and other fields.

Japan has decided to accept more than 1,000 Malaysian vocational students over approximately four years beginning in September. The government hopes to settle the visa exemption question before Dr. Mahathir's visit in October.

Dr. Mahathir emphasized that the recently announced three-party coalition of anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean resistance groups should be carefully watched to see if it proves effective.

MARCOS: PHILIPPINES WILLING TO RETAIN U.S. BASES

HK240101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] President Marcos indicated yesterday the Philippines is willing to keep U.S. bases on its soil, but said this should not be at the expense of Philippine sovereignty. Addressing members of the diplomatic community, including U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost, President Marcos described the bases as vital to the United States in its role as a global power engaged in a strategic adversary relationship with the Soviet Union. The bases, the president pointed out, support the U.S. military presence in Japan and South Korea. They also enable the United States to project its power into the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. President Marcos said the Philippines desires to continue its share to maintaining peace in Asia, but the Philippines believes this contribution should not exact from the Filipinos the diminution of their national sovereignty.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNIVERSARY

OW240809 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Philippines will pursue its foreign policy with emphasis on freedom and sovereignty among other national values. The president bared this task during the 84th anniversary celebrations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the affair, the president also disclosed that Prime Minister Cesar Virata was the country's number two official and not Speaker (Kelve Macalintal) of the Batasang Pambansa. The president issued this clarification to avoid confusion in the diplomatic front.

Jose Carlos has more on today's (Padre Foaras) celebrations:

The president said today that the conduct of the country's foreign policy will continue to be pursued in the enhancement of freedom and other national values within the context of national sovereignty. The president voiced this determination before the 84th anniversary celebrations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at (Padre Foaras). The chief executive said if today the Philippines enjoys full sovereignty and dignity in the concert of nations, we must extend congratulations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and particularly to Foreign Minister Carlos B. Romulo.

In his speech, the president praised our Filipino leaders who have struggled to fight for, guard and promote, with care, national sovereignty and that evolved a Philippine foreign policy that has enhanced our nationhood. From (Apolinari Mabini), the country's first foreign minister to the present dispensation, the preservation and protection of national sovereignty has been the national purpose in the conduct of foreign policy.

The president said that through the instrument of diplomacy and through the safeguards afforded by our vigilant defense policy, and with the all-important cooperation and partnership of Filipino people, the continued and external existence of sovereignty shall be assured.

[Begin Marcos recording] What we must keep in mind is that sovereignty, from the Philippine historical point of view or from the history of the Philippines, is never won once and for all. Rather, it must always be fought for and guarded and promoted with care. In our daily work, to keep it intact and enjoy its application in the widest sense possible, we are limited only by our own free, enlightened will and by no other interests than our own. Today, I am confident that our people fully appreciate the importance of their independence as a nation and their rights as a free people and this appreciation is a distinct hallmark of the authenticity of our national sovereignty. [end recording]

A highlight of this morning's ceremony at the renovated building at (Padre Foaras) was the unveiling of the marker in honor of President Marcos located in the edifice's main entrance.

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25 June, 1982  
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